THE MORNING STAR

Gives the Largest Quantity

And Variety of Reading Matter,

Of Any Daily Newspaper

In North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.



SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Fort Almanac—December 31.

Sun Rises	7.11 A M
Sun Sets	4.55 P M
Day's Length	9 h 44 m
High Water at Southport	7.19 A M
High Water at Wilmington	9 06 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 31.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 45°; 8 p. m., 66°; maximum, 66°; minimum, 42°; mean 54°.

Rainfall for the day .46; rainfall for the month up to date, 1.98.

For Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, clearing in the early morning; colder; westerly winds.

Signals are displayed from Eastport to Jacksonville, Fla.

The storm centre has moved during the past twelve hours from Tennessee to Lake Erie. An area of high pressure extends from the North Pacific coast to the Gulf of Mexico.

The temperature has risen rapidly on the immediate coast from Southern New England to South Carolina. In the East Gulf States there has been a sudden fall in temperature, freezing weather extending nearly to the Gulf coast. The temperature will fall decidedly in the South Atlantic States and more moderately in the Middle States.

OUTLINES

The House bond bill was laid before the Senate, read twice and referred to the Finance Committee; Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, addressed the Senate on the Monroe doctrine. —— John McDonald, of Waynesboro, N. C., the victim of a swindling scheme. —— The tariff bill passed by the House is likely to open wide the doors of debate in the Senate. —— The result of the trial of the battleship Texas was unsatisfactory. —— Populists refused to take part in the organization of the Senate; they proclaim that they hold the balance of power and mean to utilize it. —— Mr. Kenton C. Murray, editor of the Norfolk (Va.) *Landmark*, is dead. —— New York markets: Money on call was active at 5@35 per cent., last loan at 5 and closed offered at 5; cotton dull —middling gulf 8¼c; middling 8¼c. Southern flour was dull but steady—common to fair extra $3.10@3.80; good to choice $3.90@5.00; wheat—spot dull and firmer; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 69¼@69¾c; afloat 71@71¼c; corn—spot dull and firmer; No. 2 at elevator 84½c; afloat 85½c; spirits turpentine dull at 30½@31c asked; rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good $1.67½@1.70.

A Williamsport, Pa., woman is living on starch, but she isn't a bit stuck up.

The Japanese Consul General at New York assures our manufacturers that the Japanese have no idea of "invading our markets." Thus vanishes our hope of getting a $12½ bicycle. We must continue to walk.

The London *Times*, in connection with the war talk, remarks that "our own maritime commerce is our life blood." And England will take very good care that this "life blood" will not be jeopardized by any unnecessary bull-headedness.

Some of the English papers think the Irish vote in this country had a great deal to do with the Venezuela question. They are out on that, but if there should be a mix between this country and England they could safely conclude that the "Irish vote" would be in it.

It is never too late to hope. Miss Burnside, of Long Island, lived single until she attained the age of 57 years and then a young man came along on her birthday and married her, and took a joint interest in her fortune of $150,000.

Scientists are very unreliable people. After half way persuading us that the planet Mars was full of great canals, they now say there are no canals. After awhile they will be telling us there are no people up there fifty or sixty feet tall and that Mars is nothing but a plain every-day planet after all.

Gen. Coxey, of "keep off the grass" notoriety, says there will be no war, and that all this fuss about Venezuela is simply to give a pretext for increasing the army and navy in the interest of the capitalists. Coxey is a prophet from long taw, but his prophecies are somewhat discredited by his performances, and the facts that persist in not conforming with them.

THE MORNING STAR

VOL. LVII.—NO. 84. WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1895. WHOLE NO. 8,943

THE MORNING STAR, THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

The physicians of Franklin, Pa., are mystified over the case of a girl who apparently died about a week ago. The parents insist that she is merely in a trance, the color being life-like, and the limbs not rigid, and therefore refuse to permit her burial, although the doctors believe and pronounce her dead. The chances are that the parents are right, for more remarkable cases of suspended animation than that are on record.

The New York *Advertiser*, Republican, says "Mr. Cleveland is clearly leaning toward a Republican Commission for Venezuela." Well, as Republicans claim a monopoly of the genuine Americanism in this country, perhaps Grover wants a sure-enough American Commission.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, who was one of the speakers at the New England dinner in New York didn't feel in good trim for speaking. He only spoke for an hour and a half, but that was long enough to cut out a good many other impromptu orators.

The Hebrew Fair recently held in New York for the benefit of Jewish educational institutions, netted $166,034, a pretty good illustration of how the Hebrews take care of their own.

The London *News* thinks the appointment of a Venezuelan commission by this country is not "a matter of offence" to England. Then what's the matter over there?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

W B COOPER—Matches.
MORRISON—Candies, fruit.
LECTURE—By Gen. Gordon.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— There was 4.9 feet water in the Cape Fear river at Fayetteville, Sunday at 8 a. m.

—Brooklyn Baptist Sunday School will have a Christmas tree entertainment to-morrow night.

— Rev. Edward Kelley will conduct the Wednesday night services at Grace M. E. Church on to-morrow night.

— An interesting game of foot ball was played on the grounds back of the Postoffice yesterday morning by small boys, which caused large numbers of pedestrians to stop and look on.

— The STAR heartily congratulates Capt. S. A. Ashe on his appointment as Cashier in Revenue Collector Simmons' office at Raleigh. This is a good selection of a deserving Democrat. The salary is $1,800 year.

— The Wilmington base ball "cranks" should take some action looking to the organization of a State League. The largest city in the State can surely organize a good team. Why not have a meeting and give the matter consideration?

— A colored woman named Abbie Shaw died suddenly Sunday night about 7 o'clock on North Second street near Hanover. Dr. Shepard, superintendent of health, made an investigation of the circumstances attending her death and decided that heart disease was the cause.

— A burning lamp fell from the ceiling to the floor in Mr. S. VanAmringe's store, No. 231 Market street, about 8.30 o'clock last night. The ceiling and floor were on fire when the firemen entered; but the flames were extinguished before much damage resulted.

APPOINTMENTS

Wilmington District—W. S. Rone, P. E.

Scott's Hill circuit, Rocky Point—January 4, 5.
Wilmington, Grace church, January 12, 13.
Wilmington, Bladen street, night—January 13.
Southport station—January 16, 17.
Onslow circuit, Stella—January 25, 26.
Brunswick circuit, Bethel—February 1, 2.
Columbus circuit, Evergreen—February 8th.
Whiteville and Fair Bluff, Wheatland—February 9th and 10th.
Waccamaw circuit, Shiloh—February 10th.
Elizabeth circuit, Singleton—February 15th and 16th.
Carver's Creek, Wayman—February 22nd and 23rd.
Kenansville circuit and Onslow Mission, Worley Chapel—February 29th and March 1st.
Bladen circuit, Bethlehem—March 7th and 8th.
Magnolia circuit, Centenary—March 14th and 15th.
Clinton circuit, Keeners—March 21st and 22nd.

Annual Ball

Howard Relief Social Club, which is an auxiliary to the Howard Relief Engine Company, held their annual old year ball last night at Adrian Hall. About fifty couples were present and a pleasant evening was spent by all who were fortunate enough to be present. At 12 o'clock supper was served, prepared by Mrs. P. N. Fick. The large tables were set very tastily in the annex to the ball and were handsomely decorated and filled with choice viands. The committee who paid special pains to see that every one enjoyed themselves were Messrs. Wm. Koenig, Martin Schnibben and H. T. Duls.

Herring-Jackson.

Miss Daisy Herring, of this city, was united in marriage last night to Mr. T. C. Jackson, of Norfolk, Va. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Joe P. King, of the Second Advent Church, at the residence of the bride, on Eighth street, at 8 o'clock. A large number of friends of the couple were present, and a reception and dancing was the order until a late hour.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. Burwin F. Jones spent Sunday in Fayetteville.

— Mrs. Lee Holmes is visiting relatives in Fayetteville.

— Mr. R. M. Nimocks, of Fayetteville, was in the city yesterday.

— Judge D. L. Russell has returned from Washington, D. C.

— Mr. H. C. Brice, of Elizabeth City, is registered at The Purcell.

— Mr. A. Brafman, of Baltimore, is in the city, registered at The Purcell.

— Mr. W. A. Sanders, of Beaufort, was a guest at The Purcell yesterday.

— Mr. Norwood Smith has returned home from a trip to Winston, N. C.

— Mr. Jeff. Blackburn, of Armour, was among the visitors to the city yesterday.

— Mr. J. W. Carter, a prominent merchant of Maxton, is in the city on a business visit.

— Mr. Joseph D. Smith was called to Swann's Station Sunday on account of the death of his aunt, Mrs. Reston.

— Mr. W. C. Wishart, agent for the W., N. & N. R. R., at Jacksonville, N. C., spent Sunday with friends in this city.

— Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Emerson left Saturday night for a visit to Mr. Emerson's old home near Indianapolis, Ind.

— Messrs. M. J. Best, J. S. Hartsell, Goldsboro; J. C. Cooper, Hub, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Pembroke Jones, who has been spending the Christmas holidays with his family, has returned to New Orleans.

— Mrs. Jno. Frank, who has been visiting her parents in Alexandria, Va., during the past few weeks, has returned to the city.

— Hon. B. F. Grady, of Turkey, N. C., and District Atttorney R. B. Glenn, of Winston, are among the visitors in the city.

— Dr. and Mrs. Chas. T. Harper, of Baltimore, who have been spending the holidays with Dr. Harper's father, Capt. J. T. Harper, returned home yesterday.

— Mr. Harry A. Burr and wife have moved to Howard, S. C., where he will embark in the lumber milling business. His many friends here wish him much success in his new undertaking.

— Mr. W. J. Bellamy returned yesterday from Atlanta, Ga., where he has been attending the meeting of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity as a delegate from the University of North Carolina.

— Mr. R. J. Lewis, formerly of Wilmington, is now manager of the Hotel Delbridge Cafe in Atlanta; and he must have served a sumptuous Christmas dinner if we may judge from the *menu*. The "Doctor" says he reads the STAR "every day and would feel lost without it."

— The arrivals at The Orton yesterday were: H. W. Hood, Southport; L. S. Aaron, C. L. Koonce, Mt. Olive; W. S. O'B. Robinson, Goldsboro; John C. Rhodes, Dudley; J. B. Cherry, N. C.; A. F. Howell, Vineland; John W. Hinsdale, Raleigh; W. B. Neal, Newbern; J. W. Carter, Maxton; Jno. D. Shaw, Rockingham; J. W. Graham, Jr., Graham; W. C. Warren, N. C.; K. C. Barrett, Florence; Hon. B. F. Grady, Turkey; H. B. Short, Lake Waccamaw; J. J. Adkins, Southport; R. B. Glenn, Winston; T. H. McKoy, Clinton; R. M. Nimocks, Fayetteville; Jno. H. Small, Geo. T. Leach, Washington, N. C.

Storm Signals Displayed.

The Southwest storm signals were displayed here yesterday evening upon instructions from the chief of the Weather Bureau at Washington, D. C. The storm was then central in Kentucky, moving North. High Southwest to Northwest winds were predicted. Signals were also ordered at Jacksonville, Fla., Savannah and Charleston. At 8.30 last night the barometer was down to 29.64, and at 9.15 the wind was howling at a great rate.

At 11.30 p. m. the wind had veered around to the northwest, and was still howling. At the same hour the Signal office here was advised that a cold wave was coming; that the mercury would fall thirty degrees by to-night.

Gen. Gordon's Lecture To-night.

A large number of seats have already been engaged for Gen. Gordon's address to-night on "The Last Days of the Confederacy." The hall will doubtless be filled, Confederate veterans to the number of nearly fifty will attend in a body, seats having been reserved for them, to do honor to the Commander-in-Chief of their Association. The occasion will be one that should attract every one who feels a lingering sentiment for "the gray." But the address is itself so intensely interesting, so humorous, pathetic and patriotic, that it of itself should have a large audience.

North Carolina Four b.

The strength of the Naval Militia by States was as follows according to the official returns of March, 1895:

Massachsetts, 409, Rhode Island, 100; Connecticut; 71; New York, 887; New Jersey, 216; Pennsylvania, 167; Maryland, 174; North Carolina, 265; South Carolina, 165; Georgia, 53; California, 313; Illinois. 196; Michigan, 187. Total, 2,695.

North Carolina ranks well, being fourth as to numbers.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

OPERA HOUSE.

Pleasant Entertainment Last Night by the Mandolin Club.

In spite of the inclement weather a good crowd greeted the Southern Mandolin Club last evening at the Opera House.

The programme was as follows:

PART FIRST.

Honeymoon March, Rosey, Club.
Selection, Anybody, on the Calliope.
Waltz, Club.
Annie Laurie, Quartette, Messrs. Holden, Cooper, Robinson and Harriss.
King Cotton March, Souss, Club—W. M. Atkinson, P. J. Thomas, G. P. Taylor and M. C. Elliot, on the guitar; W. G. Elliott, Jr., R. G. Fowler, C. B. Elliott, R. G. Rankin and Geo. P. James, mandolin.

PART SECOND.

"The Bicyclers"—A new farce in one act by John Kendrick Bangs. Characters—Mr. Yardsley, C. H. Robinson, An Expert; Mr. Barlow, W. M. Atkinson, Another; Mr. Edward Bradley, W. F. Robertson, A Scoffer; Mr. Thaddeus Perkins, G. B. Elliott, A Beginner; Mrs. Edward Bradley, Miss Bessie Gibson, An Enthusiast; Mrs. Thaddeus Perkins, Miss Annie Blount DeRosset, An Unbeliever; James, the Butler, C. Elliott.

Too much praise cannot be given the Mandolin Club for the manner in which they rendered their different selections, especially the "King Cotton March," which was received with great applause. The quartette by Messrs. Holden, Cooper, Robinson and Harriss was a musical feast which was acknowledged by applause and encore.

The bicycle farce was indeed one of the wittiest and most laughable amateur performances ever given the city, and those who participated in it showed considerable talent. Especial mention should be made of Miss Bessie Gibson and Miss Annie Blount DeRosset, whose parts were rendered without fault. Mr. G. B. Elliott as "a beginner" in the art of cycling proved that he was not a beginner in the fine art of acting.

All those who remained away from the "Christmas Chimes" not only missed a musical feast but were deprived of a hearty laugh.

A FAIR IN 1896.

Business Men Booming the Project a $10,000 Subscription.

The holidays are nearly over and a number of our enterprising business men are earnestly working and booming the long-talked-of ten thousand dollar naval stores, agricultural and business men's Fair for 1896, which will be held in this city next Spring or Fall. A STAR reporter who saw several merchants and others interested found one and all heartily in favor of the scheme and willing to subscribe, and liberally. There seems to be no doubt but that the above amount can be raised, and Wilmington having failed to induce farmers and country merchants here this past year by a failure to offer them a week's attraction or low railroad rates will without a doubt command a large gathering if a ten thousand dollar fair and display is made. The STAR has had a good deal to say in the past few months, urging a week for the benefit of our country friends, and now the merchants having become interested in the scheme a meeting should be called at once and the work pushed, thus affording the city merchants a longer time to pay their subscriptions. Let everybody make a move and concentrate their strength for a greater and grander celebration than has ever heretofore been held.

Christmas Festival.

The Christmas exercises of the Immanuel Church Sunday School were held Friday night, December 27th. The church was beautifully decorated, and designs appropriate to the occasion were in place. A well selected programme was creditably rendered. The subject was "The Wise Men." All the songs and recitations had this for their theme. Short, attractive addresses were made by the pastor, Rev. B. E. Wallace, touching the Wise Men of the *Past*, the Wise Men of the *Present*, the Wise Men of the *Future*. After the programme was completed presents for the children were distributed, taken from an artistically designed Christmas tree. A large audience was present and all went away feeling the glow and inspiration of the Christmas season.

Rev. R. A. Willis.

This fluent speaker, good preacher and consecrated man preached his first sermons as pastor of Grace M. E. Church last Sunday to very large congregations, who were delighted. His discourse in the morning was from the words: "And I will shake all nations, and the desire of all nations shall come: and I will fill this house with glory, saith the Lord of hosts." At night he preached from the words: "For we walk by faith, not by sight."

He has made a very favorable impression upon all who heard him and the unanimous opinion is that the Conference made no mistake when it appointed him as pastor of Grace Church for the present conference year.

Watch Night.

The old custom of "watching the old year out and the new year in" will be observed at Grace M. E. church to-night. The services will be conducted by Rev. W. S. Rone and will begin at eleven o'clock and end a few minutes after twelve. All wishing to spend the last hour of the dying year in religious worship and proper meditation are invited to attend.

Several of the church bells of the city will be rung at twelve o'clock to-night, indicating the ushering in of 1896.

Encyclopedia Britannica.

The STAR Britannica Department is still filling orders for the Encyclopedia Britannica. This is the latest and best edition of this great work. Issued in 25 volumes, bound in cloth or sheep. For full particulars read announcement on third page, or inquire at the STAR office

Y. M. C. A. Anniversary.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Wilmington was organized in 1887. The eighth anniversary will be observed by appropriate exercises on New Year's day—to-morrow—at four o'clock, at the building. The public as well as every member of the Association, is of course invited. In addition to a brief report from the Vice President, Mr. P. B. Manning, and choice musical selections by some of our best talent, there will be short addresses by Messrs. Hoge, Strange and Oliver, as to the Association's work.

The Ladies' Auxiliary will hold a New Year's reception in connection with the anniversary. Beginning at three o'clock and continuing until eight in the evening they will "keep open house," serving refreshments to all callers in a convenient room and providing music, &c. in the parlors.

The ladies wish to invite every friend of the Association, both men and women, to attend. In fact, they say they are very anxious to have them every one there. A most pressing invitation was prepared to be read in every church Sunday night, but was not sent to the ministers in time. There will be no charge, of course, and no collection. It is to be "a happy New Year" occasion, and they want to make just as many as possible enjoy it.

SEACOAST DEFENCES.

The Wilmington Chamber of Commerce Will Take Action in the Matter.

Mr. James W. Chadbourn, Jr., president of the Chamber of Commerce, had consultation yesterday with Mr. George Harriss, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chamber, relative to taking some action at once to urge upon Congress the importance of the coast defence bill recently introduced in the Senate. Later in the day Mr. Harriss addressed a communication to Mr. Chadbourn as follows:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 30, 1895.

Mr. James H. Chadbourn, Jr., President Chamber of Commerce, City.

DEAR SIR: After consultation with you this morning relative to the matter of coast defence, and finding it impossible to get the Executive Committee together to-day, two of the members being out of the city, I have appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. W. H. Chadbourn, Walker Taylor and W. N. Harriss to look into the matter thoroughly and report at the next meeting of the Chamber.

Very truly,
GEO. HARRISS,
Chm. of Ex. Com.

The next regular meeting of the Chamber will be held on Tuesday, January 7th, 1896.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—18 bales cotton, 9 casks spirits turpentine, 38 bbls rosin, 7 bbls tar.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—175 bales cotton, 6 casks spirits turpentine, 104 bbls rosin, 24 bbls tar, 5 bbls crude turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—57 bales cotton, 2 casks spirits turpentine, 16 bbls rosin, 17 bbls crude turpentine.

Steamer Frank Sessoms—4 bales cotton, 30 casks spirits turpentine, 131 bbls rosin, 81 bbls tar, 26 bbls crude turpentine.

Schr Minnie Ward—2 bales cotton, 84 casks spirits turpentine, 62 bbls rosin.

Schr Joseph—156 bbls rosin.

Schooner Mary Wheeler—46 bales cotton.

Total receipts—Cotton, 277 bales; spirits turpentine, 71 casks; rosin, 482 bbls; tar, 112 bbls: crude turpentine, 48 bbls.

Concert at the Opera House this Evening.

The celebrated New York Quartette, which performs at the Opera House New Year's eve in a strictly vocal concert, is far above the average, and will undoubtedly draw a large audience of the music-loving people of this community.

The Birmingham *Age-Herald* says: "Miss Houston took the audience by storm Friday night. At her every appearance the public is more and more impressed with the miraculous quality of her voice. Deep, rich, resonant, it partaken of the majesty of the organ with the sonorousness of the violincello. In metropolitan cities Miss Houston will not appear as a village favorite in a field too large, but will there find greater applause and more enthusiastic admirers."

The concert will be under the patronage of the following popular Wilmington ladies: Mrs. George W. Kidder, Mrs. Peyton H. Hoge, Mrs. S. H. Fishblate, Mrs. Warren G. Elliott, Mrs. James Sprunt, Mrs. H. A. Whiting, Mrs. Charles H. Robinson, Mrs. E. Pendleton Boatwright, Mrs. Sol. C. Weill and Mrs. Joseph H. Watters.

Fraternal Mystic Circle.

Carolina Ruling No. 345, Fraternal Mystic Circle, is the recipient of an official visitation from Mr. D. W. Boger, Supreme Deputy of the Supreme Ruling. The object of his coming is to deepen the interest in the order in Wilmington. The Fraternal Mystic Circle was introduced here by the institution of Carolina Ruling No. 345 about three and a half years ago. Its membership is made up from among our best business men, its plans being especially attractive to business people.

Mr. Boger's home is in Nashville, Tenn., where he takes high rank as a Pythian, being the corresponding secretary of the Pythian headquarters, Tennessee Centennial.

C. F. and Y. V. Railway.

An important article in reference to the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway is printed in the STAR to-day. It seems that a majority of the "A" bondholders are going right ahead in their effort to dismember the road, and it is even said they have already made a contract with the Southern Railway in utter disregard of the interests of other bondholders. Possibly, however, their schemes may be thwarted as the power of the Courts will be invoked in behalf of right and justice.

RALEIGH NEWS BUDGET.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY REMOVES ITS HEADQUARTERS TO PORTSMOUTH.

Farmers' Alliance Headquarters to be Established at Hillsboro—Returning Tourists from Atlanta—Expelled Students—Baptist Union Services—W. K. Vanderbilt—School Superintendents' Meeting.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 30.

To-day the Southern Railway removes its headquarters from West Point to Portsmouth. It is expected that trains will be running to Norfolk by Wednesday. Greensboro will be made a division station, as will Selma, for the transfer of train crews. This will put about 100 men it each town. Already a number of engineers have been stationed at the different division points for conducting the freights on the opening days. All Northern freight, with the exception of that from Baltimore, will come South by Baltimore. All freight from the South will go North by Norfolk. The Southern has the North Carolina road for six years, whether the new lease is confirmed or not.

The Farmers' Alliance headquarters will be established at Hillsboro this week. All the "duds" belonging to the "noble order of the people" have been packed. The annual meetings of the Alliance are to be held at the headquarters in the future. There is an assembly hall in one of the buildings. The membership is increasing and there is said to be an Alliance revival in the country. Politicians are said to be laying plans to work the "noble order."

Mr. Robert Royall, one of the most successful business men in Wake Forest, has moved to Savannah, Ga., where he enters in a large naval stores corporation. Mr. Royall is secretary and treasurer of the company.

The Seaboard Vestibule was heavily loaded with returning tourists from Atlanta this morning. Three hundred and sixty-nine persons were aboard the first train.

Three students have been expelled from the University. The A. & M. College has also expelled several. The faculty of Wake Forest is on the trail of half a dozen or more who it is said will be shipped if detected.

This morning James Booker was brought from the Holly Springs section and placed in jail. Booker is a deaf and dumb negro who was educated in the institution here. He had a fondness for writing to ladies and that is why he is in jail. He had written several insulting letters to highly respected white ladies.

Last night there was a union service of the four Baptist churches here in the First Baptist Church. Pledges for the maintenance of the work were renewed. Rev. A. D. Hunter, the present missionary, resigned.

Mr. Willie K. Vanderbilt, the multi-millionaire swell sportsman, and distinguished daddy of the distinguished Duchess, accompanied by W. Seward Webb, have gone to Snowden, N. C., on a ducking expedition in Currituck Sound.

In the Superintendent's meeting yesterday afternoon Dr. McIver, of the Normal school, made a practical suggestion to the superintendents. This is that at the next State Fair the superintendents of the various schools take steps to have there a school exhibit. It is strange that there has never been such an exhibit before. He suggested that the exhibit be one devoted to "facts and figgers," showing the progress of public schools in general and giving the history of public school education in the State.

O. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY.

Claimed That the A Bondholders Have Made a Contract With the Southern Railway—Important If True.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* of the 28th has the following:

Messrs. C. Adolph Low, Geo. F. Baker and Wm. E. Strong, the committee representing holders of the series A bonds of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad, in a circular to the bondholders announce that they have made a contract with the Southern Railway Company in regard to the reorganization of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company. The committee proposes to purchase the division of the road on which the A bonds are a first lien, and transfer the property to a new corporation which in consideration for such transfer will issue $1,500,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds. The new company will also issue such an amount of stock as may be deemed advisable, which will be transferred to the Southern Railway Company in consideration for a lease guaranteeing interest, taxes and expenses and for the further consideration of $995,000 of Southern Railway preferred stock. Should the Southern Railway become the owner of the division on which the B bonds are a first lien, it may convey that division also to the new company and receive therefor $450,000 of the new company's bonds, the mortgage being increased by that amount. If the Southern Railway shall become owner of the division on which the C bonds are a first lien, it may convey that division also in consideration for $400,000 of the new company's first mortgage bonds, making the total issue of such bonds on the entire property owned by the new company $3,850,000. Should the mortgage be thus increased to take in the other two divisions the rental to be paid by the Southern Railway will be proportionately increased. Messrs. Wm. E. Strong, George F. Baker and others have formed a syndicate and have acquired a considerable amount of the Baltimore committee's receipts for the A bonds and have deposited them with the New York committee. The committee is also offering 50 in cash for the B bonds and 40 for the C bonds.

Kind Words For Runge.

The following concerns a young man well known in Wilmington:

"Mr. J. T. Runge, who has for some time held the responsible position of operator on the *News and Observer's* Associated Press leased wire, has resigned that place and leaves to-morow for Wilmington. He will later go to New Orleans to live. In the short while he has been in Raleigh, Mr. Runge has made scores of sincere friends who will wish him well wherever he may go."

To Protect Wilmington.

It will be seen by reference to the communication of Mr. George Harriss, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, printed elsewhere, that early action is to be taken by that body (as suggested in the STAR of Sunday) in regard to fortifications for the defence of Wilmington. "*Semper Paratus*" should be our motto.

FOOT BALL.

Editor Star—In regard to an item in Sunday's STAR which stated that the Wilmington team was the second best foot-ball team in the State, having beaten Charlotte team which A. & M. College team failed to beat, permit me to say the A. & M. College team played the Virginia M. I. team in Atlanta, travelled all night and played the Charlotte team next evening. In the game in Atlanta they were outweighed by an average of twenty-five pounds to each man, they were outplayed, beaten and slugged. In this game several of A. & M.'s best players were disabled so they could not play in the Charlotte game. Their "centre" was unable to play and they had to substitute a man weighing one hundred and thirty-eight pounds to play against a two hundred and twenty pound Davidson College player.

Charlotte was strengthened by six of the best players from Davidson College, their three centre men weighing more than two hundred and ten pounds each and then they didn't score on A. & M.

A STUDENT.

[Our correspondent only explains why the A. & M. team was beaten at Atlanta, and only tied Charlotte. He does not contest the point at all that the Wilmington team now stands second only to the University team.—STAR]

FIRE AT BENNETTSVILLE.

Rogers Hotel and Other Buildings Burned—Loss $20,000, Partly Insured.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C., Dec. 29.—Last night at one o'clock we suffered another terrible conflagration; this time totally consuming the Rogers Hotel with half its contents, Mrs. Legg's millinery store and entire contents, John S. Moore's furniture store and entire contents, John T. Douglass' drug store and nine-tenths of its contents; and damaged the stocks of J. H. McCall and George W. Waddill, general merchandise dealer, fully one-half. All except Mrs. Rogers' property is fully covered by insurance. The loss is about twenty thousand dollars.

Plenty of "Cordiality."

The *News*, commenting on the paragraph in the STAR concerning the reception of the Wilmington foot ball team in Charlotte facetiously says:

"The *News* saw both teams as they came in from the grounds, and its opinion was that there had been no lack of 'cordiality' on either side. It looked like an ambulance corps coming in from Gettysburg. Some of the Charlotte boys are still wearing large, black, attractive eyes, and singularly enough we have not heard any of them say anything about Wilmington not being 'cordial.'"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Gen. J. B. Gordon

Will deliver his famous address, "The Last Days of the Confederacy," at Y. M. C. A., Tuesday, Dec. 31. Tickets 75 cents. Seats at Yates' Monday.

Join Y. M. C. A.—$5 per year—and get free ticket. wed as tu dec 25 tf

At Morrison's

YOU FIND FRESH CANDIES, FRESH NUTS, FRESH FRUITS.

THE SWEETEST and PRETTIEST STORE in the City. dec 22 tf

Matches.

40 boxes (1 Grosses) Globe Matches.
25 " (3 ") " "
15 " (5 ") " "
25 " (3 ") Coast Matches.
20 " (5 ") " "
50 " (5 ") Climax "
40 " (5 ") B. & C. "

We want to fire you with low prices.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
226 North Water Street,
dec 29 tf DAW Wilmington, N. C.

CROLIUS & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton.

45-47 Exchange Place and Mount Morris Bank Building, 125th Street and Park Avenue.

OUR MARKET LETTER, ISSUED GRATIS and mailed free on application; also our yearly Stock, Grain and Cotton Record, which will be completed on January 2, 1896. We offer special facilities to out-of-town brokers.

OUR HARLEM OFFICE has just entered on its fifth year of faithful service to clients in Greater New York, and it may be said, and truly so, that the service rendered has never been equaled. Aside from being Harlem's oldest stock brokers, we have the largest clientele, more private wires, telephones, employ more telegraph operators, clerks and bookkeepers than any other up-town brokers. Also larger and more commodious suite of offices, with unequaled facilities, NORTH OF WALL STREET.

National Bank references, New York Cotton Exchange references, New York Stock Exchange references, Chicago Board of Trade references.

WILMINGTON OFFICE: 111 North Water Street.

U. M. ROBINSON, Manager.
Out of town business solicited. dec 29 6m

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover county made in the cause of Edward Dudley Cowan et al., vs. W. D. Cowan, W. T. Compton et al., pending before the Clerk of the said Superior Court, the undersigned will expose for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door of New Hanover county, on Monday, the 20th day of January, 1896, at 12 o'clock m., the following described tract of land situate in the county of New Hanover, to-wit:

Beginning at the southeast corner of the Poor House Tract on Smith's Creek and running thence along the East line of said tract North 45 deg. East 2,680 feet to a stone marked N. H. C., thence with said line North 45 deg. West 1,325 feet to a stone marked N. H. C., thence North 37 deg. 15 min. East 775 feet to the corner of Garrell's land, thence with said Garrell's line North 14 deg. East 498 feet to another of his corners, thence along the line of said tract North 76 deg. East 1,354 feet to a pine tree, marking the corners of Garrell's and Kerr's lines, thence with Kerr's line South 73 deg. East 1,948 feet to a stake, thence South 49¼ deg. East 1,716 feet to or near Smith's Creek, thence southwestwardly with the creek to the beginning, containing about 1,000 acres.

Dec. 19th, 1895. THOS. C. McILHENNY, dec 24 4t tu Commissioner.

NORTH CAROLINA, } Superior Court.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY, }

BY VIRTUE AND IN PURSUANCE OF A decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover County, made in an action therein pending, wherein Junius Davis, Receiver, is plaintiff, and A. B. Corbett et al. are defendants, the undersigned Commissioner, duly appointed by said decree, will sell at public auction for cash, at the Court House door in the City of Wilmington, on Monday, the 20th day of January, A. D., 1896, at 12 o'clock m., the following described real estate in the said City of Wilmington: Beginning at the southeastern intersection of Front and Castle streets, and running thence eastwardly along the southern line of said Castle street 297 feet, thence southwardly across lots 1 and 2, block 75, to the northern line of Lot 3, in said block, 189 feet. Thence along said line westwardly to the eastern line of Front street 192 feet. Thence along said line northwardly 189 feet to the beginning, the same being the western two-thirds of Lots 1 and 2, in Block 75, according to the official plan of the City of Wilmington.

HERBERT McCLAMMY, dec 17 4t tu Commissioner.

THREE WEEKS

LEFT FOR BRISK BUSINESS.

We have to crowd on steam during these three weeks; trade must move at a livelier pace. Goods must go and dollars must come even if prices are clipped to a point where profit vanishes. The Cloaks, the Dress Goods, the Silks, the Underwear, all share in the liberal reduction made to win you to the store now.

KATZ & POLVOGT,

Cash House.

No. 9 North Front St.

Very Interesting News

From the Cloak Room.

You have seen and admired the season's Jaunty Coats, in the tempting rough and smooth fabrics. Perhaps you have thought that it takes a goodly amount of cash to own one of those fetching garments. Wrong! Several hundred garments in just the cut and cloth that are most fashionable are here for you to choose from, at $10, $12, $15, $18 and $20 Also higher-priced ones if you are ready to pay more.

Dress Goods and Silks.

The general theory is that December is a slow month for Dress Goods and Silks on account of the attention Christmas purchasing is given by the public to fancy articles. We find that this is a fallacy. Our December business in DRESS GOODS and SILKS is larger than any other month. Why?

FIRST—

Because the public are learning to spend their money for sensible presents.

SECOND—

From the fact of the great reductions made during this month, $20,000 in Dress Goods alone having suffered a cut of $5,000 commencing this week. The displays embrace all the new conceits of fashion.

Carpets, Rugs, Shades

—AND—

Lace Curtains.

The most complete line the State.

100 Kotio Rugs worth $1, for 49c.

75 Smyrna Rugs worth 90c, for 59c.

100 Moquette $1.50 Rugs for 98c.

Attention paid to special Shade Measurement, and careful Carpet Fitting. All work guaranteed.

Katz & Polvogt,

No 9 North Front St.,

dec 15 tf

GRAND CONCERT

—AT THE—

OPERA HOUSE

—ON—

New Year's Night, January 1st, 1896,

By a celebrated Quartette from the Continental Concert Company of New York.

MISS MARION R. RADCLIFFE—Soprano.
MISS ETHEL HOUSTON—Contralto.
MR. POLEMAN—Tenor.
MR. EDWARD ROE—Baritone.

Concert to be given under the auspices of leading society ladies.

Doors open at 7.30 o'clock p. m. Concert to begin at 8.15 o'clock p. m.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents.

Box sheet open Monday morning, December 30th, 1895, at Yates' Book Store. dec 29 3t

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily news paper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 31, 1895

BOTH WILL FAIL.

The Republicans who framed the tariff bill and the financial bill "to relieve the Treasury" didn't expect either of these bills to pass the Senate and the President. They knew they could carry them through the House, because they have an overwhelming majority there, and under the rulings adopted they could pass anything they chose. It was reported that they had seen the President on the subject of the tariff and that he was willing to make some concessions for the purpose of increasing the revenue, the general understanding being that the tariff manipulators would select a few leading articles which are now on the free list and put them on the dutiable list, so as to make them bring in some revenue, but instead of doing that they made almost a clean sweep with a horizontal increase of fifteen per cent. added to the duties now imposed. It was under the fraudulent pretence of providing for revenue from a few largely used articles, practically a re-enactment of the McKinley tariff in a somewhat modified form. This bill provided, according to their own estimates, for $40,000,000 of additional revenue, and yet they rushed it through after a so called debate of three and a half hours. They surely didn't expect such a sweeping measure as that, involving a tax of $40,000,000 on the American people, to pass the Senate, and if it should they certainly couldn't expect the President to stultify himself by putting his signature to it.

If they were really desirous of increasing the revenue on a line where they might have secured co operation regardless of party lines and without involving the question of protection, why didn't they take malt liquors, spirits, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, &c., and yank some more tax out of them? These things are looked upon by many in the light of luxuries, which can stand taxation much better than the necessaries of life. They might have gotten $30,000,000 by doubling the tax on beer and ale, and $20,000,000 more by an increase of the tax on the other things named, but they were afraid there might be a political boomerang in beer and therefore they studiously let it alone. They would rather do without the revenue than tackle beer. But the fact is they were not nearly as much interested in the revenue as they were in the protection feature of their bill, which its opponents understood very well and hence the solid Democratic opposition to it in the House and the probably solid Democratic opposition it will encounter in the Senate.

The financial bill they have fixed up is even less acceptable than their tariff bill, for there were forty seven Republicans in the House who voted against that. The Populists are against it, the free silver Democrats are against it and the "sound money" Democrats don't like it, so that the only support it can count on when it goes to the Senate will be those Republicans who will vote for it not because they like it, but because it is a part of the programme put up to fool the people into the belief that the Republicans are really anxious to do something to relieve the Treasury.

This bill is as hypocritically framed as the tariff bill, for while it says one thing it means another, and they who framed it were afraid to candidly say what that they did mean. They call the bonds which they propose to authorize the Treasury to issue "coin" bonds. Why perpetrate this old coin chestnut? Does not every one know that ever since the resumption act the Treasury in redeeming demand paper of the Government has recognized only one kind of coin—gold? Didn't they know that these bonds were to be issued to get gold, and did they suppose that gold manipulators are going to lend the Government gold and take silver or anything but gold in return? And didn't they know that the bond buyers wouldn't pay as much for a "coin" bond as they would for a gold bond, although they expect to get gold in payment of these bonds when due? Knowing this, and it being their intention that these bonds which are to be sold for gold shall be paid in gold why didn't they be honest and say gold when they said "coin," which, in their intent and in the construction and practice of they Treasury means gold? We do not believe in gold bonds, or in any other kind of bonds, but as a matter of business the Republicans or others who are in favor of issuing bonds which they know the holders expect to receive gold for should say gold, which would enable the Government to dispose of them on much more favorable terms and save about $16,000,000 in interest on a loan similar to the last made. The President wanted them to say gold, the Secretary of the Treasury wanted them to say gold, but they were afraid if they said gold it would look too much like surrendering to the gold men and arouse the ire of the silver men of the West, whom they want to keep in good humor until after the next Presidential election.

There is not the slightest probability of this or any other bond bill passing this Senate, and there is no necessity for it as under the law as it is bonds may be issued when there may be occasion for it, but not gold bonds, and that is the kind of bonds the Senate is not going to commit itself to, for that would be a practical recognition of the demonetization of silver and an annulment of the coin provision of the resumption act and the Stanly Matthews resolution of 1878, which declared that all the obligations of the Government might be redeemed, without breach of faith, in standard silver dollars. If the resumption act had been adhered to and the resolution of 1878 had not been treated by the Secretaries of the Treasury as a dead letter, there never would have been any trouble in the Treasury and there would be no talk of helping it out by issuing bonds.

MINOR MENTION.

The Englishman has the reputation of being a slow-goer, but he generally manages to get there in some shape and in pretty good shape too. If he has an object to accomplish and if he can't accomplish it in one way he will in another if it be possible, and he will keep on trying until he becomes fully convinced that it is impossible. This persistence is what has given the Briton the world-wide reputation for pluck and perseverance. When it was reported some days ago that an English company had acquired control of the railroads in Nicaragua we expressed the opinion that, if true, this was probably a move to throw obstacles in the way of the construction of the Nicaragua canal under the supervision of the United States. There are others who entertain this opinion, one of whom gives expression to it as follows in a note to the New York *Sun:*

Is it not tantamount to a sale of a country to sell all its railways?

Is this not likely a purchase by the British Government in the name of Morgan in order to thwart the Nicaragua canal?

Is there in this wholesale railway transfer anything which challenges or circumvents or defies the Monroe doctrine?

This sale looks ominous as it implies transfer by Nicaragua of rights which may threaten or impair the sole rights of the United States to build the ship canal through Nicaragua. I am not in any way directly or indirectly interested in a financial way with the proposed canal, except in so far as I wish it to be built and owned by the United States alone.

To me this railway sale seems like an entering wedge driven by British mauls to either assure her control of the canal or compel us to consent to a partnership with her in the enterprise.

* * *

The progess that Southern pig-iron is making in other States is shown by the following figures gleaned from the report of Mr. James Bowson, Secretary and Treasurer of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, which we clip from the Baltimore *Sun:*

"He shows that the 224,634 tons of pig-iron produced by his company in 1888 were shipped to thirty different States, over one-fourth of it having gone to Ohio, which State, with Missouri, New York, Kentucky, Michigan, Illinois, Alabama and Tennessee, took the bulk of the company's product. During the year ended June 30, 1895, the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company distributed a product of 572,910 tons of pig-iron among thirty-nine States and also made shipments to Canada, Mexico, England, Nova Scotia and Italy. The larger part of the product went to the same States that figured as the chief consumers of Southern pig-iron in 1888, while the proportion of the output consumed in the South increased very largely between 1888 and 1895. In 1888 Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky took 48,782 tons out of total shipments of 224,634 tons, while in 1894-95 these States consumed 167,703 tons out of a total of 572,910 tons, showing an increase in the home consumption of Southern pig-iron from about 2 per cent. in 1888 to nearly 28 per cent. in 1894-95.

This shows a pretty wide distribution and, what is better, shows that where this iron has been introduced the demand for it has increased and become permanent, while the amount consumed at home has at the same time increased very rapidly.

* * *

As one of the proofs that the Republicans did not expect to pass their financial, or bond bill, which they rushed through the House of Representatives in such haste, we reproduce the following from an interview with Senator Platt, Republican, of Connecticut. In response to an inquiry as to the prospect of passing the bond bill he said:

"In my opinion there is not the slightest prospect of passing a bill through the Senate relating to the currency or the gold reserve that would be at all acceptable to the President or the gold standard men. The bimetallists in the Senate are in a decided majority, at least ten, and are determined in their purpose not to authorize the issuance of bonds of any description. The single standard Republicans in the Senate and the Democrats of the same belief are in a hopeless minority. It seems that this ought to be understood throughout the country."

Schomburgk, whose name figures so prominently in the Venezuela bounday question, was a German, who once lived in Richmond, Va., where he was engaged in the business of tobacco manufacturing. In 1828 the factory was destroyed by fire, and he drifted to the West Indies, and thence to Venezuela, where his knowledge of botany found him employment by the British Government, in whose service he remained until his death in 1865.

CURRENT COMMENT

—— Our harbor pilots laugh when they hear talk of a British fleet sailing up our mysterious harbor channels. They say that in the natural state of these seaways entries of ships would be extremely difficult, while such would be impossible with our wonderful torpedoes, for the laying of which these channels are admirably adapted.—*N. Y. Mercury, Dem.*

—— Lord Salisbury advances the contention that if the United States propose to protect the South and Central American States, they should make those States behave themselves. By the same logic Great Britain should make Turkey behave herself. John Bull is the self-constituted protector of the unspeakable Turk, whose recreation for several months past has been the butchery of Armenians.—*Richmond Dispatch, Dem.*

—— Mr. Depew estimates that a war on account of the Venezuelan boundary dispute would cost the United States exactly a round $1,000,000,000, and he says that the man who owns most of the Venezuelan swamp in dispute has offered to sell it to him for $25,000. According to Mr. Depew's mathematical system of ethics, a question of principle is nothing in comparison with a question of principal and interest. Probably $2,500 would have paid for the tea dumped in Boston Harbor. Does Mr. Depew think it was extravagant to dump the tea?—*Philadelphia Record Dem.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Winston *Sentinel*: Thos. C. Milliken, the late Republican nominee for Congress in the Fourth district, died Monday night at the home of Prof. N.C. English, near Trinity, Randolph county. The cause of his death was consumption.

— Salisbury *World*: Mr. Henry M. Wright has in his possession the old musket which was shot by George Weaver at the powder house last Tuesday evening. The gun was found about two hundred feet from Weaver's dead body. It is somewhat disfigured, but can yet be used.

— Columbus *News*: Mr. James Cox, whom we reported last week had left home and could not be found after a diligent search by the whole neighborhood, was found about a mile and a half from his home last Thursday. He had been gone ten days and it is supposed he died the same night he left home.

— Raleigh *News and Observer:* Deputy J. W. Wilson, of Wilson's Mills, brought news yesterday of a fatal accident in Johnston county. The sixteen-year old son of Mr. Benjamin Higgins, of that county, was shot and killed by the accidental discharge of his gun. He was hunting near Smithfield. In climbing over a fence his gun caught and exploded, blowing out his brains. He died instantly.

Charlotte *Observer*: Wesley Watson, a young man 22 years of age, was killed near Ararat, Surry county, Saturday night in his attempt to jump from a passenger train on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley road while it was running at the rate of 25 miles per hour. —— Mr. J. T. Mullis died Saturday at 2 o'clock at his home on North Church street of consumption. Although he had been a sufferer for some time, the end came suddenly. Deceased was 80 years of age.

— Raleigh *Press Visitor*: Herbert E. Norris, of Holly Springs, one of our most prominent citizens, planted last season to upland rice sixty acres, from which he gathered a crop of about 2 700 bushels, worth at the market price $1 a bushel. This experiment was made regardless of the often repeated assertion that rice could not be profitably grown in the Piedmont section opened up by the Seaboard Air Line. Mr. Norris planted his rice in the bed of his mill pond, and $1,800 represents the net profit of the proceeds of his sixty acres.

"For Charity Suffereth Long."



Mrs. Laura C. Phoenix, Milwaukee, Wis.

"Matron of a Benevolent Home and knowing the good Dr. Miles' Nervine has done me, my wish to help others, overcomes my dislike for the publicity, this letter may give me. In Nov. and Dec., 1893, *The inmates had the "La Grippe,"* and I was one of the first. Resuming duty too soon, with the care of so many sick, I did not regain my health, and in a month *I became so debilitated and nervous* from sleeplessness and the drafts made on my vitality, that it was a question if I could go on. A dear friend advised me to try *Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.* I took 2 bottles and am happy to say, I am in better health than ever. I still continue *Its occasional use, as a nerve food,* as my work is very trying. A letter addressed to Milwaukee, Wis., will reach me."

June 6, 1894. MRS. LAURA C. PHOENIX.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills, "One cent a dose."
For sale by all Druggists.
June 15 1y sa tu th change.

TWINKLINGS.

— Cholly Chapleigh—Just think, dearest, after we are married you won't have to think for yourself, will you?

Miss Pert—No, dear, I'll have to think for both of us, then.—*Town Topics.*

— At a Military Examination—Officer—The opponents of our military system say that standing armies are disastrous to the country. Can you name anything that is more disastrous.

Cadet—Yes, a runaway army.—*Chronik der Gegenwart.*

— Teacher—Tommy, you may define the difference between a while and a time.

Tommy—Wy—wy—when paw says he is going downtown for a while, maw says she'll bet he is going for a time.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

— Mrs. Van Courtney Brown (as the hunters return)—Were you in at the death, Courtney, dear?

Mr. Van Courtney Brown (who met with an accident)—In? No! I'm out a $1,000 horse, a $50 suit of clothes and four front teeth!—*Puck.*

— Miss Old Girl—"I really think I have made an impression on that new clerk at the grocery store."

Aunt Sarah—"What makes you think that, Maria?"

Miss Old Girl—"You should have seen how he blushed when I asked for matches.'.

— Fully Explained—First Detective—Strange that I didn't recognize him! I thought I'd know him in any disguise.

Second Detective—But when he was caught he had no disguise.

First Detective—Oh! that accounts for it.—*Puck.*

APPOINTMENTS

for Visitations by the Bishop of East Carolina.

Dec 29th—Sunday after Christmas—M P—Roxobel, S Mark's.

Dec 29th—Sunday after Christmas—E P—Woodville, Bertie county. Grace church.

Dec 31st—Tuesday—Windsor, S Thomas'.

Jan 1st, 1896—Wednesday—Festival of the Circumcision—E P—Plymouth, Grace Church.

Jan 3d—Friday—Williamston—Church of the Advent.

M P—Morning Prayer. E P—Evening Prayer.

Holy Communion at all morning services.

The children catechized when practicable.

The Vestries will pleased be prepared to meet the Bishop.

Offerings to be for Diocesan Missions.

NO REALLY WILD HORSES.

All Are Said to Be Descendants of Those That Once Were Domesticated.

Is there such a thing as the wild horse, an aboriginal or truly wild horse, in the world now? The answer is more than doubtful. The mustang of Mexico, the wild horse of the South American pampas, the brumbi of Australia, all are descendants of the domesticated animals introduced from Europe. The first horse was landed in America at Buenos Ayres in 1537. In 1580—that is, in less than 50 years—horses had spread to regions as remote as Patagonia. In Australia the diffusion of horses that have escaped from civilization has been quite as rapid, and in 1875 it was found necessary to shoot as many as 7,000 wild horses in the colony of New South Wales alone.

In some parts of Australia the horse pest has received legislative notice. The wild horses tempt domestic horses to join them, and wild stallions also invade the Australian horse runs and vitiate choice herds in a most annoying manner. They recur to the ancestral manners in a way that is always the same. Each stallion has his following of mares, ranging from a few up to 40 and even 50, and these parties may be separate or banded together in herds of considerable size, even, it is said, 400 strong. The young and the weak mares remain with a scanty or even no following. The stallion has to maintain his supremacy by frequent combats, which especially occur at certain seasons of the year. The animals are suspicious in the extreme, swift in flight, but bold in defense with tooth and heel in emergency. They range extensively in search of pasture and water, and when hard pressed by danger and famine the herds break up. It is said that each troop has a leader and implicitly obeys him. He is the first to face danger and give the hint to fly. When pressed, the horses form a ring, with the mares and foals in the center, and defend themselves vigorously with their heels, or they close in on their opponent in dense masses and trample him to death.

It is distinctly proved, then, that there can be no aboriginal or wild horse in either America or Australia, although there are tens of thousands of unknown horses. Tradition points to central Asia as the original abode of the horse, and there the original stock of wild horses may still possibly exist. Darwin's statement that no aboriginal or truly wild horse is known to exist must still be held as explaining the exact position of this question. But we must supplement it by stating that it is not certain that truly wild horses do not exist, and, on the whole, conclude that the evidence is in favor of the existence of the wild horse in central Asia, but that we have no evidence as to his pedigree in relation to domestication. The wild horse of the British islands is now practically the Shetland pony, but he is not the powerful animal described by Cæsar. The domesticated animal everywhere, however, reverts very easily to the savage state. The paces of a wild horse are a walk and gallop. The double and the canter are artificial, and it is still a mooted question as to whether the wild horse ever trots.—Paper Read Before the Bombay Historical Society.

A Sanson Pawned the Guillotine.

The Sansons have a place in French history, not only because they continued so long to hold their odious office, but because two of their number, a father and son, held office during the evil days of the reign of terror, when they were kept so busily engaged with their guillotine. The last of the Sanson dynasty was dismissed from his post in the reign of Louis Philippe, in 1847, under remarkable circumstances. Although he had inherited a comfortable fortune from his father, the executioner of the revolution, he got into pecuniary difficulties and was guilty of pawning his guillotine, surely the most lugubrious pledge ever taken by mortal pawnbroker. An order came from the procurator general for the execution of a criminal, and the necessary apparatus was not forthcoming. The prison authorities had perforce to get it out of pawn, and the execution took place. But the last of the Sansons was informed that his services would no longer be required. What became of him afterward does not appear to be known.—London News.

Horseless Vehicles Not New.

"Talk about these horseless vehicles," said Uncle Si. "I seen 'em long ago."

"Why, pa!" began Aunt Mandy.

"Oh, but I did. Don't you remember the ole ox cart we rode to our weddin in?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Only 27 per cent of the capital of this country is owned by men holding between $100,000 worth and $1,000,000 worth of property.

A SALVATION LASS.

SHE MUST OBEY ORDERS EVEN TO FACING MURDER IN THE SLUMS.

This Comes Harder to the American Than to the English Soldier—The Romance of the Stolen Angel Which Is Expected to Come Back With a Story.

"Americans take less kindly to discipline of the Army than the English do," said Captain Elma Vickery of the Salvation Army. Captain Vickery is a Bostonian and has been confidential secretary to Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth since Mrs. Booth first came to America.

"Just what does 'discipline of the Army' mean?" was asked of her.

"Doing as one is told—obedience without question, which is the duty of every soldier in the armies of the world. This discipline is a wonderful training, as one realizes watching its effect upon Salvationists. Of course obedience is a habit, like faith, that grows more and more by exercising it. Now, in the case of Americans we find always much disposition to question. They always want to know why before they do as they are told. It becomes needful to explain all the reasons very fully to them, while English people accept directions without cavil. Indeed they seem positively to like it. I think the Americans' attitude in this respect is due to the propensity of all my country people to seek to impress themselves individually upon their environment, whatever and wherever it may happen to be. Did I feel in this way myself? No, but I will tell you why not. I had the greatest admiration for and faith in Mrs. Booth, and as I was entirely under her direction the influence of her personality subjected me completely. I felt she must always be right, and so I was ready unhesitatingly to carry out all her commands. When a Salvationist is not sustained by this strong personal feeling for the officer whose orders must be obeyed, it is sometimes not easy to submit—when one is told to go out and call War Crys, for instance. That is what I have to do this afternoon down in the slums. You see, I have on my slum clothes," an old calico frock and a dejected looking straw bonnet.

"The slum work," continued Captain Vickery, "is our great stronghold and safeguard. It keeps us down to the level where we feel there is most need to do God's work. Mrs. Booth says the great danger in this country for the Army lies in its tendency to work upward among the higher classes. We are sent to the lost sheep. To reach them the methods often condemned and generally misunderstood are the most efficacious."

In support of these methods Captain Vickery produced "Orders and Regulations For Field Officers," the handbook of tactics which is provided for the guidance of all Salvationists in command. It is a rather ponderous volume, bound in scarlet. The contents are carefully indexed, and there seem to be instructions set down for every possible contingency.

Page 258 treats of "Roughs—How to Reach Them." This is part of the counsel given:

"Be friendly with them. Make them feel that you care for them. Make every meeting, as far as may be, interesting to them. Let the precise people, who want things to be conducted without noise or excitement, go elsewhere for their sermons, psalms and proprieties. Never let them (the roughs) go away without some kind word from you. Never mind if they are bad people. The Samaritan woman at the well was a very doubtful kind of character. I am afraid many of our field officers would have been ashamed to be seen speaking to her in public, but the Master was not above noticing her."

The possibility of violence at the hands of the rough element is noted in these words:

"But what if they kill you?"

"Well, you must die. You have often sung and said that you would—now here's a chance. Make up your mind to the worst; then perhaps he that would lose his life shall save it."

Captain Vickery is a rather delicate looking young woman, with big, earnest eyes, a lovely smile and low, sweet voice. As she spoke of selling War Crys in the slums it was impossible not to associate her with the picture on the wall above where she was sitting. It represented a Salvation lassie coming down a dismal, narrow street in the darkness, with the bundle of papers which betoken her errand.

Every line of the slender figure and delicate face expresses the brave constancy of the maiden. Behind her, with hands extended in protecting and blessing, follows an angel, the source of light in the gloom.

Captain Vickery explained that the original of this was done in black and white by a well known magazine illustrator, Miss G. A. Davis, who presented it to Mrs. Booth. A plate was made from the picture to be used for the eastern supplement of The War Cry. As the picture was on its way back to Mrs. Booth's office to be restored to its place above her desk it was stolen off the express wagon. A reward is now offered for its restoration, and the slum visitors are instructed to search the pawnshops.

"I am convinced that our angel will come back to us with a story," said Captain Vickery. "Even a stolen angel may save souls."—New York Sun.

Positively No Credit.

"I trust," began the seedy customer argumentatively.

"I don't," responded the grocer decisively.

Somehow the conversation languished after that.—Albany Argus.

A Mesalliance.

She—So the count's relatives consider it a mesalliance?

He—Decidedly. The girl has only a quarter of a million, and the count owes three times as much as that.—London Tit-Bits.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind †

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey or other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents per bottle at R R BELLAMY's Drug Store. †

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

Is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress.

Pain-Killer is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, *and all Bowel Complaints.*

Pain-Killer IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

Pain-Killer is *unquestionably* the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, &c.

Pain-Killer is the well tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and *safe to use* internally or externally with certainty of relief.

IS RECOMMENDED

By Physicians, by Missionaries, by Ministers, by Mechanics, by Nurses in Hospitals.

BY EVERYBODY.

Pain-Killer is a Medicine Chest in itself, and few vessels leave port without a supply of it.

No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS."

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Confined Sound.

The intensity of confined sound is finely illustrated at Causbrook castle, isle of Wight, where there is a well 200 feet deep and 12 feet in diameter. The well has 18 feet of water in it, and the entire interior from top to water is lined with smooth masonry. This lining so completely confines the sound that a pin dropped from the top can be heard very plainly to strike the water, at a distance of 182 feet below. Another instance is cited from India, where workmen at the waterworks often talk with those at the reservoir, 18 miles away, their telephone being an 18 inch water main that is no longer used for conveying water.—St. Louis Republic.

A Year Clock.

Queen Victoria has one clock which the indolent must envy her, especially the man Matthew Mears, about whom the verses of the eight day clock were written. The timepiece of royalty is a fine example of Louis Seize work by the celebrated Lepante of Paris. The case is ebonized with ormolu mounts. The movement, which is in perfect order, requires winding but once a year.

Nothing occupies one like a conversation in which one has failed to say what one ought to have said. It haunts you like a melody of which you cannot find the end.

One of the simplest methods of gaining a disputative person's good will is to begin by doubting his judgment and then allowing oneself to be convinced.

The first state as an oat producer is Illinois, with 3,870,702 acres and 137,624,828 bushels.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption, and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her, and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St. San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2-℔ Jute		@	5¼
Standard	7¼	@	6¼
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℘ ℔	13½	@	14
Sides ℘ ℔	7½	@	7½
Shoulders ℘ ℔	6	@	6½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℘ ℔	5¼	@	5½
Shoulders ℘ ℔	5½	@	15
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ℘ ℔	26	@	27
BRICKS—			
Wilmington, ℘ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina, ℘ ℔	15		
Northern	23	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks		@	45
Virginia Meal	50	@	45
COTTON TIES— ℘ bundle		@	65
CANDLES—℘ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—℘ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State		@	10
COFFEE—℘ ℔—	27	@	28
Laguyra	20	@	23
Rio	15½	@	20
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℘ yard	6		5¼
Yarns, ℘ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℘ dozen	10	@	12½
FISH			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℘ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℘ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℘ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℘ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℘ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℘ barrel	3 25	@	3 50
Mullets, ℘ pork barrel	6 00	@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring ℘ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℘ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR—℘ barrel—			
Low grade		@	3 00
Choice	2 75	@	3 00
Straight	3 75	@	3 85
First Patent		@	4 25
GLUE—℘ ℔—	7½	@	10
GRAIN—℘ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	42½	@	45
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	47½	@	40
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	47½	@	42½
Oats, from store		@	35
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas	50	@	60
HIDES, ℘ ℔—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ℘ 100 ℔s—			
Eastern		@	1 00
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℘ ℔	2	@	2¼
LARD, ℘ ℔—			
Northern	5½	@	9
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME, ℘ barrel			1 25
LUMBER(city sawed) ℘ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	23 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℘ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds		@	22
" " " in bbls		@	28
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	27½
" " in bbls	25	@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" " in bbls		@	15
Syrup, in bbls	13	@	26
NAILS, ℘ keg. Cut, 60d basis		@	2 30
PORK, ℘ barrel—			
City Mess	10 50	@	10 50
Rump		@	10 00
Prime		@	10 00
ROPE, ℘ ℔	10	@	22
SALT ℘ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	65
Lisbon		@	
American		@	65
on 125 ℘ Sacks	40	@	45
SHINGLES 7-inch, ℘ M	5 00	@	7 00
Common	2 00	@	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50	@	5 00
Cypress Hearts		@	7 50
SUGAR, ℘ ℔—Standard Granu'd	4½	@	5
Standard A		@	4¾
White Ex. C		@	4½
ExtraC, Golden	4	@	4¼
C, Yellow		@	3¾
SOAP, ℘ ℔—Northern	3¼	@	
STAVES, ℘ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00	@	14
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℘ M feet—Shipping	10	@	9 00
Mill, Prime	00	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00	@	3 00
TALLOW, ℘ ℔	5	@	
WHISKEY, ℘ gallon— Northern	1 00	@	2
North Carolina	1 00	@	2
WOOL, ℘ ℔—Washed	14	@	
Clear of burs	12½	@	
Burry		@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Dec. 30.

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Nothing doing.

ROSIN—Market steady at $1 30 per bbl for Strained and $1 35 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market quiet at 90 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1 40 for Hard, $1 80 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Sales at quotations.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 24½c; rosin, strained, $0 95; good strained $1 00; tar $0 95; crude turpentine $1 10, 1 50, 1 60.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	71
Rosin	483
Tar	112
Crude Turpentine	48

Receipts same day last year—40 casks spirits turpentine, 287 bbls rosin, 112 bbls tar, 48 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON MARKET.

Quiet. Quotations:

Ordinary	5⅜	cts ℘ ℔
Good Ordinary	6⅜	" "
Low Middling	7 5-16	" "
Middling	7⅞	" "
Good Middling	8 1-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 5c.

Receipts—297 bales; same day last year,—365.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, December 30.—Evening—Money on call was active at 5@25 per cent; last loan at 5 and closing offered at 5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper was quoted nominally at 4½@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange was steady; actual business in bankers' bills 487¾@488 for sixty days and 489@489¼ for demand. Commercial bills 486¾@487½. Government bonds were steady; United States coupon fours 110¾; United States twos 96. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 100; North Carolina sixes 122. Railroad bonds were lower.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was firm.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, December 30—Evening—Cotton dull; middling gulf 8¼c; middling 8⅛c.

Cotton futures closed very steady; December nominal, January 7 89, February 7 96; March 8 04, April 8 09, May 8 15, June 8 20, July 8 24, August 8 25, September 8 05, October 7 88, November 7 84. Sales —— bales.

Cotton—net receipts 1,310 bales; gross 8,949 bales; exports to Great Britain 8,555 bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 1,885 bales; forwarded 856 bales; sales 730 bales, sales to spinners 126 bales; stock (actual) 178,634 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 37,962 bales; exports to Great Britain 30,289 bales; to France 13,710 bales; to the Continent 25,198 bales; stock 1,077,328 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 78,444 bales; exports to Great Britain 14,110 bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 34,198 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 3,409,352 bales; exports to Great Britain 986,409 bales; exports to France 283,326 bales; exports to the Continent 848,326 bales.

NEW YORK, December 30—Flour was quiet and steady at quotations; winter wheat, low grades $2 25@2 65; fair to fancy $2 65@3 30; patents $3 45@3 75 Minnesota clear $2 50@3 10; patents $3 15@4 00; low extra $2 25@2 65; city mills ——; do patents ——; Southern flour was dull and steady, common to extra fair $2 10 @2 80; good to choice $2 90@3 00 Wheat—spot maket was dull and firmer; No 2 red in store and at elevator 69⅛@69⅜c; afloat 71@71⅛c; options were fairly active and irregular, closing firm 1@1⅛c advance; No. 2 red January 66⅜c; March 68⅝c; May 66⅝c; July 66⅛c; December 66⅝c. Corn—spot dull and firmer; No. 2 at elevator 34⅛c; afloat 35⅛c; options were dull and firm at ⅛c advance; December 34⅛c; January 34⅛c; May 34⅝c; July 35⅜c. Oats—spot dull and firmer; options moderately active and firmer; No 2 December 23⅛c; January 23⅛c; February 23⅝c; May 24c; spot prices—No. 2 23⅛@23⅝; No 2 white 24⅛@24⅛c; mixed Western 23⅛@24⅛. Hay quiet, easy; spring 70@75c; good to choice 90@95. Wool firm, quiet; domestic fleece —c; pulled 15@34c. Beef was dull but steady; family 10 00@10 50, extra mess $7 50@8 50; beef hams dull at $15 00@15 50; tierced beef was quiet; city extra India mess $16 50@17 00; cut meats slow and easy; pickled bellies 4⅝c; shoulders 4⅛c; hams 8@8⅛c; middles nominal. Lard firmer, with a better demand; Western steam $5 55; city $5 15; December $5 60, nominal; refined lard quiet; Continent $6 10; South America $6 40; compound $4 62½@500. Pork was active and firm; mess $8 75@9 25. Butter lower; receipts liberal; State dairy 13@21⅛; do creamery 19@23c; Western dairy 11@19c; Elgins —c. Cotton seed oil quiet and steady; crude 24⅛; new yellow prime 28, do off grade 27. Rice was firm and quiet; domestic, fair to extra 3@5⅜; Japan 3⅜@4c. Molasses firm; New Orleans, open kettle good to choice 28@36c. Peanuts dull; fancy hand-picked 4⅛@4⅝c. Coffee steady and 5 to 10 points up; December $13 50; January $13 65@13 75; February $13 60; March $13 50@13 60; May $13 05 @13 20; July $12 70@12 75; September $12 20@12 25; spot Rio dull and easy; No 7 $14 50. Sugar—raw firmer and more active; fair refining 3c; refined sugar ⅛c higher and fairly active; off 4 7 16@4⅝c; standard A 4⅞; cut loaf 5⅛c; crushed 5⅛c; granulated 4⅞@5c. Freights to Liverpool quiet and firm; cotton by steam ⅛d asked; grain by steam 3⅛d asked.

CHICAGO, December 30.—Cash quotations: Flour dull and slow. Wheat—No 2 spring 55⅝c; No 2 red 58⅝@62⅛c. Corn—No.2 25⅝@26 Oats—No 2 17⅛. Mess pork, per bbl, $7 87½@8 00 Lard, per 100 lbs, $5 32½@5 15 Short rib sides, loose, per 100 lbs $4 30@4 35. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, per 100 lbs $4 87½@4 62½, Short clear sides, boxed, per 100 lbs. $4 37½@4 50. Whiskey per gallon $1 22.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No.2 December 56@56⅛, 56⅞, 55⅛, 56⅜c; January 56@56⅛, 56⅞, 55⅛, 56⅜c; May 58⅜@59 59⅜, 58⅛, 59⅜c. Corn—December 25⅝, 25⅝, 25⅝, 25⅝; January 26, 26, 25⅝, 25⅝@25⅜c; May 28, 28⅛, 28, 28⅛@28⅛c; July 29, 29, 28⅞, 28⅞@29c. Oats—No.2 December 17⅛, 1⅛, 17⅛, 17⅛; May 18⅞@19, 19@19⅛, 18⅞@19, 29. Mess pork, per bbl, December $7 85, 7 85, 7 85, 7 85; January $8 65, 8 85, 8 65, 8 75; May $8 95, 9 15, 8 95 9 12½. Lard, per 100 lbs, January $5 32½, 5 37½ 5 32½, 5 35; May $5 52½, 5 60, 5 52½, 5 60. Short ribs, per 100 lbs, December $4 22½, 4 32½, 4 32½, 4 32½; January $4 32, 4 35 4 30, 4 32½; May $4 57½, 4 60, 4 57½, 4 60.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—Flour dull; Western supefine $2 45@2 65; do extra $2 75@3 00, do family $3 15@3 50; winter wheat patent $3 55@3 85; do spring $3 40@3 60; do straight $3 25@3 30. Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, spot and December 66@66⅛c; May 68@68⅛c; Steamer No. 2 red 63⅛@63⅛c; Southern by sample 66@67c; do on grade 63⅛@66⅛c. Corn firmer; mixed spot 32⅝@32⅛c; year 32⅝@32⅛c; January 32⅜@32⅛c; February 33⅛@33⅛c; March 33⅛@33⅛c; Steamer mixed 31⅛@32c; Southern white 31⅛@32⅛c; do yellow 32@33c. Oats firm; No. 2 white Western 24@24⅛c; No. 2 mixed do 22⅛@23c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Dec. 30.—Galveston, quiet at 7¾c, net receipts 13,082 bales; Norfolk, firm at 7⅝c, net receipts 1,171 bales; Baltimore, dull, nothing doing at 8⅛c, net receipts — bales; Boston, easy at 8⅛, net receipts 605 bales; Wilmington, quiet at 7⅞, net receipts 298 bales; Philadelphia, dull at 8⅛c, net receipts 75 bales; Savannah, quiet at 7 11-16c, net receipts 8,958 bales; New Orleans, firm at 7⅝c, net receipts 12,700 bales; Mobile, quiet at 7⅝c, net receipts 1,557 bales; Memphis, easy at 7 13-16c, net receipts 1,143 bales; Augusta, dull at 7⅝c, net receipts 748 bales; Charleston, nominal at 7⅝c, net receipts 1,397 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30.—12.30 P. M.—Cotton, demand good and prices hardening. American middling 4⅛d. Sales 12,000 bales, of which 11,200 were American; speculation and export 1,000. Receipts since last report 76,000 bales, of which 51,800 were American. Futures opened steady and demand fair. December 4 21 64, 4 22-64@4 23-64d; December and January 4 21-64, 4 22-64@4 23-64d; January and February 4 21 64@4 22-64@4 23 64d; March and April 4 21-64, 4 22-64@4 23-64d; April and May 4 21-64, 4 23-64@4 23-64d; May and June 4 22-64@4 23-64d; June and July 4 22-64, 4 23-64@4 24-6d; July and August 4 23-64@4 25-64d Futures steady.

Tenders none.

4 P M—December 4 21-64d buyer; December and January 4 21-64d seller; January and February 4 20 64@4 21-64d buyer; February and March 4 20 64 @4 21-64d buyer; March and April 4 20-64@4 21-64d buyer; April and May 4 21-64d seller; May and June 4 21-64d buyer; June and July 4 22 64d seller; July and August 4 22 64@4 23 64d; August and September 4 21-64@4 22-64d buyer; October and November (unofficial) 4 14-64@4 15 64d value. Futures closed quiet but steady.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Stmr Frank Sessoms, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

Str Geo W Clyde, Robinson, Georgetown, H G Smallbones.

Nor barque Glenndal, 498 tons, Tonnesen, Hamburg, Heide & Co.

Schr Edgar C Ross, 379 tons, Quillan, Norfolk, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Schr R S Graham, 325 tons, Outten New York, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

CLEARED.

Stmr Frank Sessoms, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

Str Geo W Clyde, Robinson, New York, H G Smallbones.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 31, 1895.

STEAMSHIPS.

Royalist, 2,024 tons, Pritchard, Heide & Co.

SCHOONERS.

Maggie Abbott, 212 tons, McIntosh, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Julia Fowler, 213 tons, Cummings, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Ocean Traveller (Dan) 112 tons, Johnson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Henry Crosby, 246 tons, Stubbs, Jas T Riley & Co.

Mary B Judge, 449 tons, Morris, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Melrose (Br), 186 tons, Albury, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Max, 143 tons, Matson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Mabel Darling (Br), 111 tons, Roberts, Cronly & Morriss.

Aldine, 240 tons, Lambert, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Bertha H (Br), 124 tons, LeCain, J T Riley & Co.

John C Gregory 360 tons, Andressen Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Antares (Ger), 466 tons, Rachlen, E Peschau & Co.

Emma Bauer (Ger), 536 tons, Niemann, Heide & Co.

STATEMENT OF THE Atlantic National Bank,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

At the close of business, Dec 13th, 1895. Condensed Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.

Loans		$558,308 58
Overdrafts		219 81
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds		31,250 00
Banking House and Fixtures		10,000 00
Redemption Fund		1,406 00
Due from Reserve Agent	$49,071 25	
Due from other Banks	97,446 29	
Cash on hand	50,081 69—196,889 23	
Total		$797,818 62

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$125,000 00
Surplus		$35,000 00
Undivided profits	17,067 01—	52 067 01
Circulation		28,120 00
Total deposits		592,631 61
Total		$797,818 62

DIRECTORS:

J. W. Norwood, W. E. Springer,
D. L. Gore, C. W. Worth,
S. P. McNair, E. J. Powers,
Sam'l Bear, Jr., H. L. Vollers,
W. C. Coker, Jr.
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New York correspondents, Chemical National Bank. dec 22 tf

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THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.

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The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

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Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

The Morning Star.

THE MAIDEN AND THE BIKE.

Lovely maiden,
Pretty wheel,
'Nough to make one's senses reel;
Swiftly gliding
Through the park,
Where the lads and lasses spark.

Man approaching—
'Nother wheel—
Maiden fear begins to feel;
Tried to dodge him,
All in vain,
Rushes on as if insane.

Then together
Wheel and wheel
Crash with shock that wrenches steel!
Man takes header,
Maid a flop,
Both together take a drop.

"Beg your pardon,"
Says the man
With what heart and grace he can.
"Clumsy creature,"
Shrieks the maid
With a look like lemonade.

Then uprising
Full of ire,
And her glances flashing fire,
Wrathful maiden,
Deadly wheel,
Forth to other conquests steal.

—Frank B. Welch in Detroit Free Press.

A CAPTURE.

Billy Sims was enjoying that period of rest and peace which comes to a man when his wife and family go to the seaside and leave him in possession of the house. Then a person can stay out as late as he likes. He may smoke in any room in the house. He may even go to bed with his boots on if it so pleases him.

Billy had expected to stay at the sea for a couple of weeks, but a telegram had recalled him to town after being a day or two away, and he came joyfully back, for the sea bored him, and there was nothing lively going on at the resort his family had chosen. Before he left town Billy had told the police of his suburb that the house would be closed for a fortnight, and he asked them to keep an eye on the premises. Billy's faith in the force was somewhat shaken when he unexpectedly returned, found he had left his latchkey at Marineville and was thus compelled to climb in at a window after midnight, yet no notice was taken of him. He got out in the same way next morning and telegraphed for his keys. He roamed all over the house with a lighted candle at various periods of the night, but the guardians of the peace never disturbed him, and Billy made up his mind that the next time he went away he would take out a burglar insurance and not trouble the guardians who guarded so carelessly.

On Saturday afternoon Billy, having a day off, took a day on, as it were, and went for a long spin through the country on his bicycle. He had dinner at a wayside inn and got home late and tired. Putting his machine in its shed, he entered the house, poured out for himself a glass of cooling stimulants, and rested his weary body in his most comfortable armchair, sipping the gratifying mixture in accordance with the directions on the bottle.

The house was very quiet, and soon Billy dropped off to sleep. He woke up suddenly and found everything still very quiet and very dark as well, yet he had the feeling within him that he had been awakened by a noise. He listened intently, sitting still in the comfortable chair, and presently the chandelier above his head gave a slight rattle, as it was in the habit of doing when some one was walking in the room overhead. Billy did not believe in ghosts, for he was a newspaper man and could hardly be said to believe in anything. Again the chandelier jingled, yet there was no noise of a footstep overhead, and it dawned upon Billy's scarcely awakened faculties that whoever was above him was going around in his stocking feet, trying to be as silent as possible. Billy regretted that he did not own such a thing as a revolver, for he felt convinced that at last burglars were in the house. He vaguely saw himself writing an account of the incident, headed: "Desperate Encounter With a Burglar. Heroic Conduct of a Suburban Householder."

Fired by this thought, and in spite of the distinct creeping of his scalp which we exaggerate into terming the sensation of the hair standing on end, Billy grasped the poker that lay on the fender by his chair and cautiously crept out into the hall, making his way like a cat up the stair, fervently hoping that no step would creak.

At the landing above Billy peered into the bedroom from which the light issued and was appalled to see, not one burglar, but three. This exceeded Billy's most ardent expectations. He had been prepared for a desperate encounter with one, especially if he could have crept in on him and landed on his head with the poker before the burglar was aware that there was anybody else in the house, but a fight with three was too much of a good thing.

One of them would be certain to have a pistol, which would make things even more interesting. Glad as he would be to have an exclusive item for his paper, he had no desire to have some one else write it up and head it, "Dastardly Murder of a Reporter In Lonelyville." There are some sacrifices that a man does not care to make, even for his paper. Moderation in all things was Billy's motto.

The burglars had evidently come to the conclusion that there was no one in the house, for no guard was set. They moved about quietly, but that merely came from long practice in an arduous profession where there was much night work and little thanks from a callous public. Billy did not pause to think that these men had no Saturday night off, and that they were most industrious while other people were sound asleep. We generally think that our own particular occupation has the most drawbacks, giving little heed to the discomforts of others.

One man was holding a bag open and the other two were creeping about filling the receptacle with various articles prized by connoisseurs and collectors.

"I think we've got as much as we can carry," whispered the man who was holding the bag.

This remark caused Billy to reflect that if he was going to do anything in the matter it was time to set about it. So he emulated the conduct of the celebrated Duke of York, who marched men up the hill and straightway marched them down again. Billy crept down the stair with the unused poker still in his fist. He realized that if he went to the police station, which was some distance away, the burglars would be gone before help came.

Then the brilliant idea occurred to him that he might follow the thieves silently on his bicycle, mark their lair, come with an ample police force at his back and capture the whole outfit, thus earning the eternal gratitude of the entire neighborhood. Then the item would be headed, "Clever Capture of a Band of Burglars—The Silent Cycle Follows Them to Their Rendezvous."

Billy got his machine out from its shed, noiselessly unlocked the back gate, closed it again as silently as he had opened it and waited in the shadow of a tree across the way. In a very few moments the burglars came out, each carrying a bag. They peered up and down the deserted street, and then slipped out, walking rapidly away together. Billy had no difficulty in following them. His only trouble was the street lamps, which he avoided as well as he could by keeping on the opposite side of the road from them. He hoped he would meet a policeman, so that he might give the alarm, and his wish was gratified. The officer stepped unexpectedly out from beside a tree, and he grasped Billy by the arm.

"Why are you cycling out at this time of night without your lamp lit?"

"My lamp lit, you fool!" gasped Billy, taken by surprise, and therefore not having time to choose his language with the care a man should use when addressing so important a personage as a policeman. "How the —— could I chase burglars with a lit lamp?"

"That's all very fine," said the officer. "I've heard that kind of a story before. A man doesn't get up and dress himself in a full bicycling suit to chase burglars at 2 in the morning."

"But I slept in my bicycling suit, you ass!" protested Billy, feeling, as he said it, that it sounded rather thin and unbelievable in the keen morning air.

"I'll report the language you are using to the magistrate," said the policeman calmly, knowing the whole machinery of the law was with him.

"My house has been burglarized," cried Billy. "The three thieves passed you with their swag, and I don't suppose you ever saw them. Precious lot of good you idiots are, not only letting the rascals slip, but arresting a man who is robbed and who is trying to do the work you are paid for doing."

"Come and tell all this to the officer on duty at the station. You're bicycling without a lamp at night, and that's all I have to deal with, and I'm going to deal with it."

Billy broke into language that was both deplorable and indefensible, but the policeman merely noted it down and took the unfortunate man to the station. Billy speedily convinced the night man at the police station that a mistake had been made, and two of the force were sent to investigate. They reported that the house had been burglarized with neatness and dispatch, but the burgling birds had flown.

The magistrate told Billy next morning that if he had been more moderate in his talk his miscarriage of justice might not have happened. He should not use such language, the magistrate said, and when Billy asked what else he could have used, seeing that he had no club with him, the magistrate remarked that he would fine him for contempt of court if he tried his flippancy on the bench.

So the item appeared as "Burglary at Lonelyville," and another paragraph stated that Billy Sims, a well known journalist, had been fined for riding about the streets at 2 in the morning on a bicycle with an unlit lamp, and that Billy was supposed to have been intoxicated at the time, whereas the truth was that the magistrate let Billy off with the reprimand aforementioned.

As the police have not yet succeeded in capturing the thieves, although they are always coming on a new and gratifying clew, Billy thinks this is a hard world.—Luke Sharp in Detroit Free Press.

Foraging In India.

All the captured cattle were penned into the houses, and filled them all, so the troops and officers had to pass the night in the open with no bedding and no food. It was bitterly cold, and beyond green wood, which would not burn, no fuel was obtainable. It was amusing to see the officers trying to cook some mutton for themselves, as one of the sheep was killed for dinner, but what with the green wood, its smoke, no cooking pots, etc., and the impossibility of obtaining any hot water, the meat dinner had to be given up. Some one said pea soup would be excellent. So, procuring a small brass pot, he proceeded to soak some of the mules' gram, but this also was left, as not even a fusebox could be utilized with success to make soup in.

Milk from the Waziri cow was the next suggestion, so three specially selected officers were deputed to try to tame a cow. After many trials and heroic efforts, and many butts and kicks, a cow was caught and tied; but, alas, she was dry. Goats were the same. Finally hunger conquered, and pieces of mutton stuck on to a stick and roasted over the smoking fire had to be accepted as the evening meal. The cold at night was very trying, and sleep was denied to all, for one's feet grew so cold that every hour a sharp walk was imperative to keep one's circulation up. Added to these, there were a rowdy camel and a vicious horse careering about most of the night, and last, but not least, an army of rats, who would insist on running over one's face and body.—Blackwood's Magazine.

EXPERT HOTEL ROBBER.

He Relieved Schuyler Colfax of a Bag Full of Securities.

"Did you ever hear of Charley Holt, the prince of hotel thieves?" said Detective James McDevitt. "Well, I had two encounters with that gentleman here in Washington. My first experience was brief and devoid of sensational incident.

"A guest in an up town hotel awoke one night and saw a man going through his clothes. He gave chase to the robber, who dropped his booty, consisting of a watch and several hundred dollars, in the hallway.

"He managed to outrun his pursuer and reached his room on an upper floor unseen. The hotel people sent for me, and after searching the register and making some inquiries I went straight to Holt's room and put him under arrest. He accompanied me to headquarters without a murmur, but as we had no proof against him he was let go, with a warning never to show up again at the capital.

"He staid away three years, but the next time he came he did a job of no less magnitude than to rob the vice president of the United States, Schuyler Colfax, of $125,000 in bonds and securities. The robbery occurred at Wormley's hotel, between 5 and 6 o'clock, on the evening of Feb. 22, 1869. I had been to Alexandria that day and heard of the affair as soon as I reached the city, about 9 p. m. The first thing I did was to go to a restaurant keeper and ask him if any crooked people were in town. He replied that there was a party in the badger line at a place on Tenth street, near the old gas office. In company with the chief of police I went to the house and asked of the landlady if she had any strangers stopping there. She said yes, and on telling her our business she admitted us into the parlor, where a good looking young man was walking the floor, apparently in a nervous condition.

"Before we could say a word he remarked: 'I know who you are after. Charley Holt has stolen a lot of bonds belonging to the vice president. He told me so himself and said he was nearly scared to death when he found whose property he had taken. You'll find the stuff in the express office, for he boxed it all up and shipped it to Philadelphia this evening.

"Here was a revelation to take a man's breath away. I never dreamed of making such a swift capture. We went to the express and got the securities right enough without any trouble. It would have been an easy matter to get Holt, but Mr. Colfax, for some reason, vetoed the proposition to catch him, and he went scot free of that particular crime. The fellow who told me was a crook, but had nothing to do with the transaction, and in consideration of the 'give away' was allowed to leave the city with a warning."—Washington Post.

TOYS! TOYS!

We have Dolls, Pianos, Bureaus, Tool Chests, Chairs, Carts, Pistols, Tin Toys, Drums, and lots of other Toys for Santa Claus. Christmas comes but once a year, and old Santa Claus makes the Racket Store his headquarters. He says they are headquarters for all classes of goods. Ladies' Capes, Kid Gloves, fine Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, fine Trimmed Hats and Caps for all the family. Underwear and Hosiery of all kinds. The finest Air Gun in the State at 98c each. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Neckwear. Lace Curtains, Chenille Portiees, Poles and Trimmings. Carpets for Santa Claus presents. A handsome new Trunk, a Grip Bag, a Body Rug, a Chenille Table Cover, a fine Waterproof Gossamer, a gentleman's fine Mackintosh Coat, a Suit of Clothes for the boy, young man and old gentleman. A fine Beaver Overcoat at $6.50. Boys' Overcoats at $1.50 up to 5.50. A fine pair Sunday Pants for a young man. A fine Double-barrelled Shot-gun for the old gentleman at $8.98—London Twist Breech-loader. Remember we are headquarters for the Wilson Heaters. They are the best and most economical Stoves that have ever been made. They are Cheap. Price—No. 8½, small size at $4.00; No. 8, large size at $6.00; No. 9, special, at $6 50. These are Stoves that need no recommedation, they sell themselves. You know where to find us, at 112 North Front street, opposite the Orton House.

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P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M
2 00	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	12 40
3 58	Lv.. Jacksonville Lv	10 42
4 30	Lv.. Maysville......Lv	10 09
4 44	Lv.. Pollocksville......Lv	9 55
5 30	Ar.. Newbern Lv	9 20
P M		A M

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H. A. WHITING, General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. oct 27 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

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DAILY 9.20 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.47 a m, Warsaw 11.01 a m, Goldsboro 11.56 a m, Wilson 12.40 p m, Rocky Mount 1.20 p m, Tarboro 2.36 p m, Weldon 3.32 p m, Petersburg 5.29 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.30 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.23 p m, †Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 a m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.35 a m, Petersburg 2.37 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.23 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.29 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.48 p m, Columbia 10.10 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.18 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.55 a m, St. Augustine 10.15 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadeldhia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.00 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.58 a m, Tarboro 12.20 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 10.00 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.03 p m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 a m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.10 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 p m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 8.02 a m, Magnolia 8.15 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.20 a m, Sanford 1.00 p m, Jacksonville 6.20 p m Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.30 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m,, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.13 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7 45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 10 a m returning leaves Tarboro 4 30 p m; Parmele 6.20 p. m; arrives Washington 7.45 p. m; Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.50 p m; Sunday 3.00 p m; arrive Plymouth 9 00 p m, 5 25 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9 30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10 25 a m and 11 55 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 05 a m; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C.; 8 00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8.05 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m, and 3.00 p m.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Elliott 11 20 a m and 7 15 p m. Lucknow 1 00 p m, and 8 15 p m; returning leave Lucknow 6 30 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Elliott 8 00 a m and 3 30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8.40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dillon 9 12 a m, Rowland 9 31 a m, returning leaves Rowland 6 08 p m, arrives Dillon 6.21 p m, Latta 6.34 p m, Pee Dee 6.57 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6 40 p m, arrive Clio 8 05 p m, returning leave Clio 6 10 a m, arrive Latta 7 50 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 10.20 a m, arrive Conway 12.35 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8.15 a m, 8.45 a m, *6.50 a m, 7 35 p m, arrive Darlington 8.55 a m, 9.20 a m, *9.20 a m, 8 p m, Hartsville *10 a m and 8.50 p m, Bennettsville 8 54 p m, Gibson 9 20 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.15 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m. Returning leave Wadesboro 2.00 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Gibson 5 47 a m, Bennettsville 6 16 a m, Hartsville 6.30 a m, †6 45 a m. Darlington 7.20 a m, †7 30 p m, 4.30 p m, 6.05 p m, arrive Florence 7.55 a m, †7 55 a m, 5 p m, 6 45 p m. †Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.50 p m, Manning 6.21 p m, arrive Lane's 7 p m, leave Lanes 8.38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m, arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.18 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m, 1.07 a m, Rowland 6.03 p m, returning leave Rowland 9.31 a m, Fayetteville 10.55 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 p m, Selma 12.32 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.25 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Darlington †7 25 a m, arrives Sumter †8 55 a m. Leave Sumter †10 a m, arrives Pregnalls †5 40 p m. Leaves Sumter 4 33 a m, arrives Denmark 6 20 a m. Returning leaves Denmark 4 17 p m, arrive Sumter 6.05 p m, Leaves Pregnalls †6 50 a m, arrives Sumter †3 05 p m, Leaves Sumter †6 25 p m, arrives Darlington †7 05 p m. †Daily except Sunday.

H. M. EMERSON, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. nov 20 tf

The Times

(PHILADELPHIA) THIS MORNING?

THE TIMES—Is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Pennsylvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

THE TIMES—Aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a great metropolitan newspaper. Specimen copies of any edition will be sent free to any one sending their address.

TERMS—DAILY, $3.00 per annum, $1.00 for four months, 30 cents per month; delivered by carriers for 6 cents per week. SUNDAY EDITION, twenty-four large, handsome pages, 168 columns, elegantly illustrated, $2.00 per annum, 5 cents per copy. Daily and Sunday, $5.00 per annum, 50 cents per month. Weekly edition, 50 cents per annum.

Address all letters to THE TIMES.

Frank H Stedman, Jas. S. Worth.

Stedman & Worth.

INSURANCE.

Fire and Life.

Office at Banking House of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company

Telephone 162. jan 25 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT DEC. 8, 1895.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 55 p. m.	Ar... Wilmington ...Lve	7 25 a. m
4 45 "	Lv... Fayetteville ...Ar	10 35 a m
4 33 "	Ar.. Fayetteville ...Lv	10 55 "
4 30 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	10 57 "
3 19 "	Lv.... Sanford Lv	12 19 p. m
1 52 a m	Lv..... Climax..... Lv	2 25 "
1 53 "	Lv.... Greensboro.... Ar	2 56 "
12 58 "	Ar.... Greensboro.... Lv	3 05 "
12 12 a m	Lv.... Stokesdale.... Lv	3 59 "
11 45 "	Lv... Walnut Cove... Ar	4 31 "
11 35 "	Ar... Walnut Cove... Lv	4 38 "
11 05 "	Lv.... Rural Hall.... Lv	5 11 "
9 35 "	Lv..... Mt Airy..... Ar	6 45 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar.... Bennettsville.... Lv	8 25 a. m.
6 12 "	Lv..... Maxton..... Ar	9 28 "
5 42 "	Lv.... Red Springs.... Lv	9 55 "
4 58 "	Lv.... Hope Mills.... Lv	10 35 "
4 38 "	Lv.... Fayetteville.... Ar	10 58 "

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
5 50 p m	Ar..... Ramseur..... Lv	6 45 a. m
3 55 "	Lv..... Climax..... Lv	8 35 "
3 10 "	Lv.... Greensboro.... Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 15 MIXED, daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	10 50 "
Arrive Madison	11 50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 16. MIXED, daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 25 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 28 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 25 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R., for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.

dec 8 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Carolina Central R. R.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

Wilmington, N. C. May 5, 1895.	No 41 Daily	No. 25 Daily Ex. Sun'y	No 403 Daily
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Wilmington	3 20	7 45	......
		A. M.	
Leave Maxton	6 13	12 45	......
Arrive Hamlet	7 00	2 05	......
Leave Hamlet	7 05	2 50	7 54
Leave Wadesboro	7 55	4 40	8 08
Arrive Monroe	8 55	5 50	8 49
Leave Monroe	9 20	6 30	9 55
Arrive Charlotte	10 10	7 45	10 43
Leave Charlotte			10 43
Leave Lincolnton			12 05
			P. M.
Leave Shelby			1 50
Arr Rutherfordton			3 30

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	No. 38 Daily	No. 26 Daily Ex Sun'y	No 402 Daily
	A. M.	P M.	P. M.
Lve Rutherfordton	......	......	4 25
Leave Shelby	......	......	5 58
Leave Lincolnton	......	......	6 55
Arrive Charlotte	......	......	8 20
Leave Charlotte	5 20	8 50	8 20
Arrive Monroe	6 00	10 45	9 10
Leave Monroe	6 20	11 05	9 15
Leave Wadesboro	7 18	12 43	9 54
		A. M.	
Arrive Hamlet	8 08	2 05	10 34
Leave Hamlet	8 45	2 30	
Leave Maxton	9 28	3 30	
	P. M.		
Arrive Wilmington	12 30	8 05	

Schedule Between Wilmington and Raleigh.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Raleigh	1.26 a m	11.35 a m
Leave Raleigh	5.26 a m	3.30 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8.05 a m

Schedule between Wilmington and Atlanta.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Atlanta	5 20 a m	4 09 p m
Leave Atlanta	8.45 p m	1.00 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8.05 a m

Sleepers on 25 and 26 between Wilmington and Charlotte.

Close connection at Athens by No. 25 for Macon, and close connection at Atlanta by Nos. 25 and 41 for Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville and all Southern, Western and Northwestern points.

Close connection by 25 and 41 for Augusta.

Nos. 403 and 402, "Atlanta Special," fast vestibule, daily for all points North, South and West.

Connections made at Lincolnton for Western N. C. points.

Junction Points—At Maxton with C F & Y V; at Wadesboro with Cheraw & Salisbury R R; at Hamlet with R & A, C S & N, and Palmetto Railway, at Monroe with G C & N; at Charlotte with R & D system; at Lincolnton with C & L Narrowgage, and at Shelby and Rutherfordton with the Three C's.

For information as to rates, schedules, &c., apply to THOS. D. MEARES, Agent S A L, Wilmington, N C.

T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President.

JNO. H. WINDER Gen'l Mgr. jan 20-tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.

To Take Effect on Dec. 2, 1895

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C.	5.30 p m
Leave Kollock Station	5.50 p m
Leave Osborne, N. C.	6.20 p m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.	6 40 p m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C.	8.40 a m
Arrive Osborne, N. C.	9.00 a m
Leave Kollock Station	9.30 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S. C.	9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.

dec 7 tf WM. MONCURE, Supt.

The Clyde Steamship Co

New York, Wilmington, N. C

AND

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

New York for Wilmington.

GEO. W. CLYDE,	Monday, Dec. 23
CROATAN,	Saturday, Dec. 28

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA,	Tuesday, Dec. 24
GEO. W. CLYDE,	Monday, Dec. 30
CROATAN,	Saturday, Jan. 5

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

GEO. W. CLYDE,	Thursday, Dec. 26
CROATAN,	Tuesday, Dec. 31

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO. General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y. dec 21 tf

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 31, 1895

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, December 30.—The *Sun* says: Cotton advanced five to seven points, lost most of this and then rallied and closed eight to eleven points higher for the day, with the tone very steady and sales 127,700 bales. The South is said to be unusually bare of cotton for this time of year.

To-day's features: The sheet anchor of to-day's market was the decrease in the interior receipts. It looks as though they are going to show a decided falling off this week, and that the interior stocks for the first time in some months would show a decrease for the week. The port arrivals were moderate and the exports were large. Liverpool advances disappointed the bears and gratified the bulls, and although Liverpool receded toward the close, the net decline there was small, the recession being due more to the liquidation of straddles than to anything else. This liquidation was accomplished by buying in New York and selling in Liverpool. The receipts at New Orleans to-morrow are likely to be comparatively large. Northern and English mills as a rule are believed to be carrying small stocks of raw cotton and they are expected to purchase freely. Liverpool letters are bullish, predicting better prices and expressing the opinion that it would be risky to let stocks run low under existing circumstances. Greeks and Germans were buying here for Liverpool account. The Continent also bought and sold, and so did New Orleans. Bears have been counting on a liberal movement in January but there will have to be a radical change if their predictions are to be verified. It is still a narrow market but the undertone is regarded as firm in spite of the more or less disturbed political and financial situation.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

May Wheat, Corn and Oats Closed Higher—Brisk Business in Pork—Product at Better Prices.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, December 30.—After a spirited session in which fortune alternately favored the bulls and the bears, wheat closed at a substantial gain in price over Saturday. May wheat opened from 58¾c to 59c, sold between 58¼ and 59⅝c, closing at 59⅜@59¼c—⅜@⅝c higher than Saturday. Cash wheat was ½c higher.

Corn was quite as irregular as wheat, but did not cover such a wide range. May corn opened at 28c, sold at 28¼c, closing at 28⅛@28¼c—⅛@¼c higher than Saturday. Cash corn was steady.

Oats closed at an advance of ¼c. over Saturday for May. No particular incident or feature was noted, although there was a fairly active market at times. Cash oats were steady.

Provisions—"Shorts" were evidently bent upon squaring up their accounts for the year in the product to day. They were urged to do so by an advance in live hogs of 5 to 10c. and by the rising tendency of wheat. The business was brisk and signs of returning confidence were noticeable on all sides. May pork closed 23½c. higher; May lard 10 to 12½c. and May ribs 7½c. higher.

A SUPPOSED SWINDLE.

The Victim John McDonald, of Waynesboro, North Carolina.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—A supposed swindling scheme of a new order has come to light. A man signing himself John McDonald, of Waynesboro, N. C., during last November sent to the director of the mint here a sample of gold ore, upon which the express charges were forty cents. Director Preston refused to receive the ore. The next thing heard of the matter was the receipt by Director Preston of a letter from McDonald, stating that the ore had been assayed at the Charlotte, North Carolina, assay office, and that the ore had been sent to a New York party who had sent him a check for $320 drawn on a blank of the Chamber's National Bank of New York, and signed by John L. D. Roame, U. S. Treasurer. McDonald enclosed this check to Director Preston and stated that the Waynesboro bank had declined to cash it. McDonald says he suspects the check is a forgery, and if it is he will prosecute the party. Of course there is no such person as "John L. D. Roame, U. S. Treasurer," and there is no such bank now in existence as the Chamber's National Bank. On the left hand side of the check is the name Froman Bros,

The Modern Mother

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant laxative, Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effects of a gentle remedy than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

The H. W. Ladd Co., one of the largest dry goods concerns in Providence, R. I., has made an assignment.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

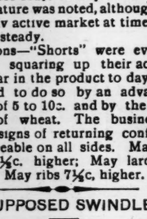
By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, December 30.—Spirits turpentine dull at 30½@31c asked. Rosin quiet and easy; strained common to good $1 67½@1 70.

CHARLESTON, December 30.—Spirits turpentine was firm at 27c; receipts 4 casks. Rosin firm; good strained $1 20 @1 30; receipts 77 barrels.

SAVANNAH, December 30.—Spirits turpentine firm at 27½c bid for regulars; sales 600 casks; receipts 681 casks. Rosin opened nominal for the three highest grades with no sales reported and at a decline of 10 on all other grades; the sales reported were 5,000 barrels; market closed unchanged, with no sales: quote: A, B and C $1 15, D $1 25, E $1 35, F $1 40, G $1 45, H $1 50, I $1 70, K $1 85, M $2 20, N $2 80, window glass $3 00, water white $3 25.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. —*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co.,
106 Wall Street, N.Y.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

SENATOR LODGE DISCUSSES THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

Debate on the Resolution Fixing the Membership of Committees—Populists Refuse to Take Part in the Organization of the Senate—Proclaim That They Hold the Balance of Power and Mean to Utilize It—Senator Butler Talks to Explain His Position.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—Among the papers presented and referred were resolutions of Lincoln Post, G. A. R., of Topeka, Kansas, "tendering their services," as Mr. Peffer phrased it, "in case we should have any trouble with our neighbors on the other side of the Atlantic." They were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Voorhees presented a communication from the Charge D'Affaires of the Argentine Republic (now in charge of the legation in the absence of the Minister) on the subject of commercial relations between that country and the United States, and asked that it be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, Republican, called attention to the rule of the Senate which provides that no petition, memorial or other paper signed by citizens or subjects of a foreign Power shall be received by the Senate except through transmission from the State Department.

After some colloquy on this point and a ruling by the Vice President that the paper could not be received, the matter was allowed to lie over for the present.

The House bill as to bonds was laid before the Senate, read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Mitchell of Oregon, Republican, gave notice that he would, at the conclusion of remarks to be made to-day by Mr. Lodge, ask the Senate to proceed to the selection of the committees; also, that he would afterwards ask the Senate to take from the table his proposition to impose a duty on wool, for the purpose of enabling him to make some remarks thereon.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Quay calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to whether it would be advantageous to the naval service to contract now for six battleships instead of two, was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Lodge addressed the Senate on the subject of the Monroe doctrine. He said he had intended not to do so until the joint resolution introduced by him giving to the declaration made by Mr. Monroe in his message of December, 1823, the formal sanction of Congress, had received the consideration of the Committee on Foreign Relations. But since then the President had sent in his message on the Venezuelan difficulty, and Congress without a dissenting vote had authorized the commission which the President requested. This action had led to much wild talk and cries more vocal than numerous from those who believe we should never do anything to clash with England's interests. This outcry, coupled with London's attempt to frighten Congress by producing a stock panic, had tended to confuse the issue. He, therefore, thought a little cool explanation would not be out of place.

Two cardinal principles, he said, had always governed the United States in their relations with foreign nations. The first was Washington's neutrality doctrine as laid down in the farewell address; the second was the Monroe doctrine, the history of which he traced in detail. The only attempt heretofore made by outside Powers to break through that doctrine was the joint intervention of England, France and Spain in Mexico in 1861. A second case has now arisen and the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine is again threatened as it was by the French in 1862. This second attack upon the principle of the Monroe doctrine comes from Great Britain and is made under cover of a boundary dispute with Venezuela. In order to show the importance of this controversy which had now reached a crisis affecting most gravely the honor, the interests, the rights and the well-settled policy of the United States, he sketched briefly, as he said, but with elaborate details, the history of the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela and of the negotiations between the two countries. He continued as follows: "It will be observed from this brief outline of the dispute that no new rights have come to England or to Venezuela since 1814, i. e., since the declaration of President Monroe. They have the rights of Spain and Holland respectively, nothing more or nothing less, and are entitled to exactly what those inherited rights give them. In 1886 a British minister acknowledged that Point Barima belonged to Venezuela by asking the Venezuelan Government to erect a light house there. In 1840 a British Court in Demarara declared the territory of the Morocco, far to the east of the Orinoco, to be Venezuelan territory. In 1841 an English engineer laid out a perfectly arbitrary line running from the mouth of the Orinoco in a southerly direction until it reached the southern boundary of British Guiana. Lord Aberdeen disavowed this line and proposed another, starting at the river Morocco and going further into the interior; Lord Granville proposed another reaching further to the west; Lord Roseberry another, inside the Schomburgk line, but coupled with the free navigation of the Orinoco. In 1893 he proposed a second line, and meantime Lord Salisbury had extended the British claim while he was Secretary to Foreign Affairs. Every British minister has offered a different line within which Great Britain would not consent to arbitrate and every British minister has gone beyond his predecessor in making fresh claims to territory beyond the line which he offered about which he would arbitrate. At first sight this seems to denote inconsistency on the part of the British Government, but in reality their course has been just the reverse. There is apparently just as much support for one line as another when they pass beyond the valley of the Essequibo. From Schomburgk down, every line was entirely arbitrary and the constantly growing claims beyond the various lines offered was in entire keeping with the policy of the British Government. Their object was to get as much new territory as they could if the matter ever came to a settlement, which they have used every artifice to delay."

Asserting his belief that Great Britain had no claim to a foot of land beyond the Essequibo, Mr. Lodge laid down the principle that if England, with no authority but a disputed claim seizes territory and declines arbitration upon it, her action does not differ from seizing and holding new territory in the Americas by the right of conquest. The seizure of this South American territory by England, he asserted, was an absolute violation of the Monroe doctrine.

"At the last session of Congress," said Mr. Lodge, "I called the attention of the Senate and the country to the manner in which England had absorbed the islands of the Pacific and to the necessity of our controlling the Hawaiian Islands, a necessity which now becomes more pressing with each succeeding day."

"I ask you now to look at the Caribbean sea. I ask you to note the strong naval station which England has established at St. Lucia. Follow a line thence to the westward and you find Trinidad, the development of which has been strongly pushed of late years, then Jamaica, and finally British Honduras. That line faces the South American coast. This territory claimed from Venezuela as being pushed steadily to the westward along that coast, and the point at which it aims is the control of the mouth of the Orinoco, one of the great river systems of South America. The purpose of all these movements is written plainly on the map. If successful, they will give Great Britain control of the Spanish main and make the Caribbean sea little better than a British lake."

He concluded as follows: "We have seen British forces at Corinto. We know the attitude they assume in Venezuela. They are attempting to take land on the Alaskan boundary. They have just denounced the *modus vivendi* and re-opened in that way the perilous dispute of the Northeastern fisheries. It is not by accident that these events have all occurred or all come to an acute stage within the past year. They are not due to us for we have committed no aggression upon anybody. Of all these difficulties which are now upon us the most immediate is that involved in the dispute with Venezuela. They tell us that this territory is remote and worthless. It is remote, perhaps, but it is not worthless, for if it had been the Venezuelan possession of it would have been undisturbed. The tea tax was trivial but our forefathers refused to pay it because it involved a great principle and the attempt to collect it cost Great Britain her North American colonies. The American people believe to-day just as freely in the principle of the Monroe doctrine. They deem it essential to their honor, their safety and their interest as a nation, and they are prepared to defend it when it is assailed.

"Mr. President, who is responsible for the unhappily strained relations between England and the United States? As I have pointed out, we have not been the aggressors on any of the points now in dispute, whether in Alaska or Venezuela. What, then, has strained our relations? The peremptory refusal to arbitrate this question of boundary. Who gave that refusal? Great Britain. We have appointed a commission, not to arbitrate between Great Britain and Venezuela, but to inform us, after careful investigation, what the true divisional line, in their opinion, should be. Who has drawn an arbitrary line of boundary and declared that they should not arbitrate to the east of it? Not the United States, but Great Britain. Ultimatums are what strain relations, and they have come from Great Britain and not from us. I believe that this question will be peacefully settled by the good sense of the representatives of England and the United States, but I am very sure that such settlement can only be reached by action on the part of Congress and of the President which shall be as temperate as it is firm, and which shall maintain the Monroe doctrine wherever it justly applies. That doctrine is as important to us as the balance of power is to Europe, and those who maintain the latter must not attempt to break down the principle which guards the integrity of the Americas and protects them from the interference of foreign Powers."

In the course of Mr. Lodge's historical review of the Venezuelan boundary question, he was asked by Mr. Hill whether Venezuela had ever, at any time, refused arbitration.

"Never," Mr. Lodge replied.

"I refer to that," Mr. Hill explained, "on account of a published interview with Mr. Lincoln, in a Chicago newspaper, in which it was stated that Venezuela had refused arbitration."

"I never met," Mr. Lodge said," with any instance in which Venezuela refused arbitration. So far as I am aware she has sought arbitration constantly. She has rejected one or two of the compromises offered by Great Britain. She rejected one of them because Great Britain insisted on the free navigation of the Orinoco. I do not think that Venezuela has ever rejected arbitration. On the contrary, she has always sought it."

At another point in the narrative Mr. Lodge was asked by Mr. Chandler whether he had discovered any trace of the Indians with whom treaties had been said to have been made. "I have not," Mr. Lodge replied, "they must be concealed in the British 'case.'"

At the close of Mr. Lodge's speech the correspondence on the subject of the vice consulates at Erzeroum and Harpoot was laid before the Senate and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Then Mr. Mitchell of Oregon, Republican, offered his resolution in relation to selecting committees of the Senate and it was agreed to.

This was followed by the offering also by Mr. Mitchell of a resolution providing for the reorganization by the Republicans of the standing and select committees of the Senate from and after January 1st, 1896.

The proposed committee membership having been read at the Clerk's desk, Mr. Gorman said that it was the universal custom in the Senate for the party in the majority to control the committees. To that there was no objection. It was the proper and orderly way of conducting the business affairs of the Senate. But, owing to the fact that it was well known prior to the assembling of this Congress, that neither of the great parties, Republican or Democratic, was likely to have a clear majority in the Senate, a resolution was adopted by the Senate continuing the old committees until otherwise ordered by the Senate. "We are perfectly aware," Mr. Morgan continued, "that the Democrats are in a minority in this body. We have not a clear majority of all the Senators elected, we do not know as yet that the Republicans have a clear majority. That can only be decided by a vote on the proposition. If they have, they are unquestionably entitled to the adoption of the resolution and to the entire charge of all the principal committees of this body. Then the country will understand perfectly who are to be held responsible for the conduct of the business of this body. With a view of ascertaining that fact I shall demand the yeas and nays on the adoption of this resolution."

The vote was then taken and the resolution fixing the membership of committees was agreed to—yeas, 30; nays, 28. Five of the six Populists reserved their votes namely: Messrs. Allen of Nebraska; Jones and Stewart of Nevada, Butler of North Carolina and Peffer of Kansas.

Senator Kyle of South Dakota voted no.

Mr. Allen declared that the Populist party had no affiliation whatever with either of the old parties. The Populists had realized before the meeting of this Congress that there was a clear majority of the Senate in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and they had been perfectly willing to unite it in bringing about the passage of a free silver measure. They had sent out invitations to the free silver Senators, but with the exception of two or three of them they had not met with the Populists, and therefore the Populist party had resolved, as a matter of policy, to take no part whatever in the organization of the Senate. The Populists felt that the Republican party was, as between itself and the Democratic party, in the ascendency, and that the responsibility for legislation should belong to the Republican party in both Houses as speedily as possible.

The Populists had felt that it was due to themselves as a party that they should take no hand whatever in the organization of the Senate and should refrain from voting, thus leaving the Republicans and Democrats to settle the question of organization among themselves. The Populist party in the Senate and in the House and in the country was a distinct political entity, having its organization in every State and Territory and having a Populist vote within 200,000 of the number which landed Mr. Lincoln in the Presidency in 1861. The Populists were a distinct organization and they proposed to maintain it in this and in future Congresses. Mr. Harris asked Mr. Allen whether the Populist Senators—an annex of the Republican party—had not deliberately determined to allow by their silence a Republican organization of the Senate, and whether, therefore, the Senator from Nebraska did not understand and know that the Populists were as responsible for the result of the vote as if they had cast their votes for the resolution instead of sitting silent.

Mr. Allen replied that when the Populists came to consider the question, they realized that they held the balance of power in their hands; and, he added, with much emphasis, that they were going to utilize it to its fullest extent as they went along. The Democratic party, he continued, had proven itself absolutely incapable of legislation. [Laughter on the Republican side of the chamber and in the galleries.] It had claimed to be in favor of tariff reform, as he himself was; but when its tariff bill came before the Senate last session it proved to be loaded at both ends and in the middle for protection. [Laughter.] He had no faith in the Democratic party in its capacity or its disposition to relieve the country; not the slightest. [More laughter.] He wanted the responsibility for legislation to begin now, so that the people would see that the do-nothing policy of the Republican party resulted in about the same thing as the policy of the Democratic party. [Laughter on both sides of the chamber.]

Mr. Butler of North Carolina, Populist, broke into the debate and made an impetuous speech in defence of the position taken by the Populist Senators. Addressing his remarks to Mr. Harris, who had asked him whether he did not hold his seat by co-operation with the Republican party in his State, he said: "I hold my seat by such co-operation for the simple reason that the party to which you belong had got to be so corrupt in my State that all decent men condemned it. Your party could be to-day in power in North Carolina if it had stood by its pledges and promises. The Populists had either to vote to-day with the Democrats to organize the Senate or they had to vote with the Republican party. They preferred to vote with neither, but to stand alone."

Mr. Hale remarked that the Republicans in the Senate were in a plurality, but had no power of carrying any measure by their own votes alone. He referred to the vote on Mr. Mitchell's resolution, and said that if the Populists had voted with the Democrats (only one of them—Mr. Kyle—having done so) the result would have been 30 yeas and 28 nays, and the Republican programme would have tumbled to pieces. The same thing that had occurred to-day would occur again and again—the Populist Senators having the balance of power.

Mr. Gorman confessed his amazement at the distinguished Senator from Iowa proclaiming to the country (after he and his party friends had shown so much anxiety to get control of the committees that they had no power to carry out the decrees of their party. "Senators of the other side," Mr. Gorman declared, with much emphasis, "are responsible from this time henceforth for the legislation of both branches of Congress.

Mr. Hoar asked Mr. Gorman if he could suggest a simple measure of doctrine or principle which it was in the power of the Republican Senators to pass without the aid of Democratic votes.

"That is true," Mr. Gorman said, "I admit it. But the Senator from Massachusetts knows as well as I do that when you take possession of every great committee, putting the Democrats in a minority on all of them save one, you put yourselves in a position to affirm legislation, or to stop legislation. It is the responsibility of the majority that you assume."

Finally the debate came to an end. Mr. Cockrell introduced a concurrent resolution, which was rejected, providing for a recess from to-morrow till Tuesday, the 7th of January.

After an executive session the Senate at 4.50 adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE TARIFF BILL.

Promises to Open Wide the Doors of Debate in the Senate.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Tariff bill passed by the House promises to be a wedge that will open wide the doors of debate in the Senate. Already there are mutterings among Senators whose constituents have been neglected in the House and it will be a wonder if the whole tariff question is not opened up in the Senate. The amendments offered by Senators Burrows and Quay show that those tariff experts believe the scheme of the House too narrow. Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, is ready to offer another amendment, providing for the re-enactment of the McKinley wool schedule in toto. Mr. Thurston, of Nebraska, mindful of the interests of the beet sugar growers of his State, will offer an amendment intended to revive the sugar bounty—a proposition upon which the Republicans themselves are divided and to which the Democrats have declared their undying hatred.

BATTLESHIP TEXAS.

Result of Her Trial Trip Unsatisfactory.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—The report of the Naval Board of Inspection on the result of its trip in the battleship Texas last week, was received at the Navy Department to-day, and it is said that it indicates that the Texas has not proved herself to be a superior vessel. Secretary Herbert declined to-day to say anything about the contents of the report, but to-morrow he will probable give out a statement on the subject. It is known, however, that the report recommends many changes. In firing the turret guns the hydraulic gear for moving the turrets worked so badly that in one instance it took two hours to discharge the gun. The bottom of the ship was also considerably shaky. It was said at the Department to-day that it was not unlikely that the Texas would be placed out of commission and extensive repairs made.

WARM WIRELETS.

A Cincinnati dispatch says Mahan and Smith entered the ring at 10.50 p. m. and are still fighting at 12.30. Mahan had a little the best of it in the end of the 18th round.

The Farson and Libbey Co., manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds, Chicago, have made an assignment. The cause of failure is said to be the stagnation in trade and slow collections.

Mr. Kenton C. Murray, editor of the Norfolk *Landmark* and Superintendent of Public Schools for the city of Norfolk, died at his residence in that city yesterday afternoon at 5.30 o'clock in the 46th year of his age.

The Southern Railway yesterday ran its first through freight train over its new route to Norfolk via Greensboro, Raleigh, Selma and Wilson, operating on the track of the Atlantic Coast Line between Selma and Norfolk.

Judge Colt, in the Bell Telephone Company's case, gave the Government until May 31st, 1896, to take evidence in rebuttal, but refused the Bell Company's request to limit the United States in taking evidence to the question of fraud raised. This decision lets in the Drawbaugh evidence.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ Notices For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

Photographs—If your Photo U. would C., Come along and sit with me; Prices right, Photos bright, Don't delay, But come right away. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street. dec 29 tf

Lost, $15 in greenbacks Thursday afternoon. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to Joe Strauss, at the French Cafe, Princess street. dec 28 tf

Removal—From and after this date I will have my residence at the Purcell House. J. F. Woolvin Undertaker and Embalmer. dec 29 1m

Chickens—Two hundred just received. A lot of nice Pork Hogs at 5 cents per pound delivered anywhere in the city. Also a few dressed Geese, live Turkeys, Eggs, etc., at lowest prices. Neill McKinnon, Wholesale and Retail Grocer, No. 3 South Water street. c31

"Welcome Week" will not come this year, but our extra fine Bananas in abundance, and a full line of fine large red Apples from the West; also, 100 crates of selected N. O. Mountain Apples, mixed Nuts, Raisins, Dates, &c., are already here for our Christmas trade. A. S. Winstead & Co., Wholesale Fruit and Produce Commission Merchants. dec 25 D&W tf

Christmas Groceries—Just received one of the best assortments of Christmas and Holiday Groceries in the city, which I can sell at Low Prices. Courteous clerks and drivers will wait on you at any hour in the day. Give me a call, and satisfaction is guaranteed. Chas. D. Jacobs, North Front street, near Mulberry. dec 10 tf

The celebrated pale Kyllhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc., For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's—Grain and Feed Store 271 Market street. c31

Hayden, F. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skilful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c27

Black Jersey Leggings,

LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDREN.

For Bicycle and general use and for cold weather.

Ladies' 1 to 5 at $1.50.

Misses' 11 to 13 at 1.25.

Children's 8 to 10 1.00.

The latest out, at

Geo. R. French & Sons.
dec 29 tf

Special Prices

In Every Department

DURING NEXT

Two Weeks

on account of Stock Taking.

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

'Phone 118. Next Fourth Street Bridge.

Car fare paid on purchases over $2.00.
dec 29 tf

Cash Paid

—FOR—

Beeswax.

If you have some to sell, ship it to us, and we will allow you

28 Cents Per Pound

Free on board cars or steamer at Wilmington in good sound packages. References all through the South if required.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO.,
Boston, Mass.
nov 16 3m Office and Warehouse 36 Central Wharf

Announcement.

I TAKE THIS METHOD of announcing to all my old friends and patrons that I have again located in Wilmington and may be found at Prompert's Barber Shop, No. 11 South Front street, where I will be pleased to see you one and all.

Respectfully,
dec 29 tf WILLIAM J. STEWART.

JOHNSON & FORE

Are showing a beautiful selection of

FANCY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR

Holiday Presents.

Nothing in the city begins to compare with the handsome display they are making.

Handkerchiefs

in Linen and Silk for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Silk Umbrellas

in beautiful fancy sticks in 26 and 28 inches.

Fancy Baskets, Japanese Screens.

100 dozen

KID GLOVES

just received, in the newest fall shades. Every pair warranted when fitted at the store.

LADIES' WRAPS

from $5.00 to $35.00, made in the most fashionable styles, and they are the best fitting garments on the market.

Many entirely new things in Bric-a-brac.

Complete stock of

DryGoods

and Millinery.

Johnson & Fore,

No. 111 Market St.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

dec 24 tf

HARDWARE, TINWARE,

Agricultural Implements

Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Caps, Loaded and Unloaded Shells, &c.

BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES. Call and examine our immense stock.

J. W. MURCHISON.

dec 20 tf 018 Stand of Giles & Murchison, Orton Building, Wilmington, N. C.

It Is Strange

How Easily Some People are Fooled Out of Their Hard Earned Money.

We don't think it right to advertise that we are going to sell you goods at a reduced price for cash and then not do it. During the past week this has been our experience. Customers have come in and bought of us and then tell us that we are selling cheaper than some of those *great big establishments* who claim to sell *cheap for cash*, but don't practice what they preach. Trade is coming our way and we are striving to take care of it. Don't fail to look at our

China Tables

AND OUR SHOW CASES FULL OF THINGS SUITABLE FOR

XMAS PRESENTS.

Remember bargains in

Oil, Coal and Wood Heaters,

COAL VASES

and other winter comforts. We are not afraid to compare prices with any establishment in the city.

Alderman Hardware Co.,

29 South Front Street.

dec 18 tf

What Better Christmas Present

for your Boy or Girl than a deposit in

The Wilmington Savings and Trust Co,

It will bear Interest (compounded quarterly) as rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and will help them acquire a habit which will be valuable throughout their entire lives.

THE SAVINGS AND TRUST CO. has no secrets and invites investigation.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus, $5,000.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. H. WALTERS, Vice President. G. SLOAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

H. Walters, D. O'Connor,
J. S. Worth, Don. MacRae,
W. A. Riach, H. L. Vollers,
G. R. French, J. W. Atkinson,
B. F. Hall, J. W. Norwood,

dec 22 tf

HALF PRICE!

ORIENTAL WARES

in every conceivable shape.

We had a thousand pieces when the season began. We have a hundred pieces now. They are worth the first price. Will you take them at a SACRIFICE? Remember that you take them at just HALF the marked price.

DOLLS.

Those pretty Dolls will be sold for half the marked price. These Dolls will not last long at these prices.

Lace Curtains.

CURTAINS THAT SOLD FOR

$7.00	this	week	$4.75
5.00	"	"	3.50
4.00	"	"	2.55
3.50	"	"	2.25
2.50	"	"	1.40
2.25	"	"	1.35
2.00	"	"	1.25
1.75	"	"	1.15
1.50	"	"	1.00

These are samples. Call early.

Mattings,

NEW MATTINGS.

Twenty-five pieces Matting just arrived. This lot of Mattings represent a portion of a large import order given by us during the Fall. Mattings are cheaper than last year. You can get a very good Matting for 12½c a yard. We have about 150 yards at that price, for which you have paid 16⅔c a yard. You must examine the line shown at 15c per yard, also at 20, 25 and 30c a yard.

SPECIAL PRICES ON

Carpet Departments.

Comforts, Blankets, Damask

Portiers, Trunks.

Dress Goods.

Gloves, Underwear.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK

No. 29 North Front St.

P. S.—On the 1st January BILLS will be rendered for all accounts on my Books, and I will appreciate an early settlement of same. Thanking the public for their generous patronage during the past year, I will make every effort to merit a continuance of same in the future.

dec 20 tf

THE CHICAGO.



Just Try It, Which Is All We Ask

We do not claim to sell our goods so much less than others, but we do say that we can and will sell as low as any House that pays full value for their goods.

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,

dec 24 tf Wilmington, N. C.

They Say

A "GREEN CHRISTMAS MAKES A FAT Graveyard."

Buy Your Medicines

FROM

JAMES D. NUTT,

THE DRUGGIST,

And you won't have to bother with any graveyards.

dec 22 tf

No Grass Grows Under

OUR FEET.

It Don't

Take long to tell the story why so many hundreds buy that never before bought Suits from us.

We've Revolutionized Prices.

IT was the most courageous stroke of the age; cutting prices in half. One half for the buyer, the other for ourselves, and what is more surprising, the revolution goes on. Actually, to day we're

Selling Suits for $5 & $6

that others are getting $10 and $12. Same story in our best Suits.

Look in our Window and see our new designs in

Percale Shirts.

De Joinville and Four-in-Hand Ties,

GLOVES,

Silk Handkerchiefs,

Collars, Cuffs, &c.

A. DAVID & CO.,

FRONT AND PRINCESS ST.

dec 8 tf

S. H. Fishblate,

KING CLOTHIER.

OUR STOCK PURCHASED BEFORE THE ADVANCE IN PRICES.

Goods sold at retail less than present wholesale prices.

All Wool Cheviot Suits $6.00, worth $12.00.

See our $7.50 Cassimere Suits, equal to any $12.50.

Hundreds of Children's Suits, all Wool, $1.50 up, worth double the Money.

NEW HATS

AND FURNISHINGS.

It would be pure folly and a waste of money to pay the exorbitant prices that you are called upon to put up for a hat, simply because you buy from an exclusive hatter. We show an immense assortment of all the newest shapes and shades in Derbys and Alpines, at prices that are right and which are from 25 per cent. to 33⅓ per cent. below others.

DRESS SHIRTS,
PERCALE SHIRTS,
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
NOBBY NECKWEAR,
DRESS GLOVES,
SIGHTLY HOSIERY.

Your money back if you want it.

S. H. Fishblate,

KING CLOTHIER.

oct 13 tf

Commissioner's Sale.

IN PURSUANCE of a decree of foreclosure at September Term, 1895, of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, in an action therein pending, wherein John L. Wescott is plaintiff, and W. B McKoy and R. H McKoy are defendants, the undersigned, Commissioner appointed by said decree will sell at public auction, for cash, to the high est bidder, at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, on Monday, the 20th day of January, A. D., 1896, at 12 o'clock m., the following two parcels of land in the said city of Wilmington: 1st Tract—Beginning at a point on the north side of Market street, between Front and Second streets, bounded westwardly by a lot formerly the property of Jean DuBois, eastwardly by a lot formerly the property of Jacob Trout, northwardly by Toomer's Alley, and southwardly by said Market street, measuring 20 feet front on Market street, and running back 133 feet to Toomer's Alley, and particularly described in a deed from Nathaniel Hill to James Owen, recorded in Book "X," page 370 of the Records of New Hanover county.

2nd Tract—Beginning at the northwest intersection of Market and Front streets, running thence northwardly, with the line of Front street, 40 feet, to Augustus Loessner's line, thence westwardly 15 feet, to the line of William A. Wright and Thomas H. Wright, thence southwardly 40 feet to Market street, and thence eastwardly to the beginning.

E. K. BRYAN,
dec 18 30t Commissioner.

Commissioner's Sale.

IN PURSUANCE of a decree of foreclosure at April Term, A. D., 1895, of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, in an action therein pending, wherein John L. Wescott is plaintiff, and W. B. McKoy, Katherine B. McKoy, and John D Bellamy, Jr., Trustee, are defendants, the undersigned, Commissioner appointed by said decree, will sell at public auction, for cash, at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, on Monday, the 20th day of January, A. D., 1896, at 12 o'clock m., the following parcel of land in the said city of Wilmington: Beginning at a point on the north side of Market street, between Front and Second streets, bounded westwardly by a lot formerly the property of Jean DuBois, eastwardly by a lot formerly the property of Jacob Trout, northwardly by Toomer's Alley, and southwardly by said Market street, measuring 20 feet front on Market street, and running back 133 feet to Toomer's Alley, and particularly described in a deed from Nathaniel Hill to James Owen, recorded in Book "X," page 370 of the Records of New Hanover county.

E. K. BRYAN,
dec 18 30t Commissioner.

Butter, Butter.

25 small tubs Butter.
50 bags Water Ground Meal.
150 barrels Mullets.
25 boxes Mixed Nuts.
25 bags C. C. Nuts.
100 boxes and tubs Candy.
25 barrels Ginger Cakes.
140 boxes Crackers.
200 boxes Smoked Herrings.
75 boxes Cheese.

At D. L. GORE'S.

dec 17 tf